INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 257 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ADULT FRANCHISE RULED OUT!

Federal Report Fights Shy Of Fundamental Problems.

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION.

Method Of Representation And Qualification For Election.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR BOMBAY AND PUNJAB.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The draft report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, covering the present session's discussions is a long document dealing with such subjects as structure, size and composition of federal legislature, method of selection of representatives, representation of special interests, relations of two chambers, and federal finance.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The Committee point out that further examination of the constitutional problem has confirmed their belief that the solution is only to be found along the lines of federation of the provinces and States.

MAIN CONSIDERATIONS.

They have taken into account five main considerations, namely, the widespread desire in India for constitutional advance,

States' desire to conserve their integrity,

Indisputable claims of minorities to fair treatment,

Obligations and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government and

Necessity of ensuring financial credit and stability.

AIM OF THE CONFERENCE.

The report points out that many members of the Committee would have preferred some solution different from what appears as their joint recommendation, but recognising that the basic aim of the Conference is to attain the greatest measure of agreement and recognising above all that time has come for definite conclusion, the Committee endorse the conclusions set out in the report.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Dealing with the composition of the Legislature, the report of the Federal Structure Committee proceeds on the assumption that there will be two Chambers and recommends that the Houses should consist as nearly as possible of 200 and 300 members respectively. States' proportion being 40 per cent of the Upper House and 33 1/3 per cent of the lower. This allocation, however, should be based on the assumption that the whole body of States would eventually adhere to the Federation. The report refers in this connection to the view strongly expressed during the discussions, that in case of the States not adhereing from the outset, seats allotted to them should not be filled pending their adherence, and also to the contention that this might result in the States' voting strength being so small as to be inconsistent with their position. The report says that in the event of original adherents not constituting at least half of "Indian India" some method of weightage would probably be desirable.

REPRESENTATION TO FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

The Committee recommends that members of the Upper House should be chosen mainly to represent the component units, and that representatives of British Indian provinces should be elected by Provincial Legislatures by the single transferable vote. Regarding the Lower Chamber, the British Indian representatives should be elected. Most members favour direct election by territorial constituencies, but others advocate a method whereby difficulties of manitaining contact with very large constituencies could be obviated. The Committee comes to no decision, but recommends that the Special Franchise Committee in addition to considering the revision of franchise, should make proposals for constituencies and explore alternatives of direct and indirect election.

NO POPULATION RATIO.

Dealing with the apportionment of British Indian seats between the Provinces, the Committee recognise that the population ratio will not produce a satisfactory result unless tempered by other considerations. The guiding principle for the Upper Chamber should be reasonable approximation to the equality of representation of each unit, though absolute equality will be inequitable. The Committee considers that it is beyond its competence to lay down distribution, but mentions the possible solution put forward, namely, that the Provinces with a population exceeding twenty millions should have seventeen seats each,

Central Provinces (if Berar is included) seven,

Assam five,

North-West Frontier two, and

Delhi, Ajmere, Coorg and British Baluchistan one each.

Regarding lower chamber, the distribution should tally as closely as possible with population

BOMBAR AND PUNJAB.

Some adjustment, however, will be necessary in view of the commercial importance of Bombay and the general importance of the Punjab. The Committee suggests that this might be secured for Bombay by an adeuuate weightage of special representation they recommend for Indian and European commerce, and for the Punjab, by some arbitrary addition to the eighteen seats it would secure on the population basis. The Committee again do not make definite recommendations, but note the suggestion for allottment of 26 seats each to the Punjab, Bombay and Bihar and Orissa.

32 each to Madras Bengal and the United Provinces.

12 to the Central Provinces.

7 to Assam.

3 to North-West Frontier Province and

One each to the four minor Provinces.

STATES' REPRESENTATION.

Dealing with States' Representation, the report says that their representatives in the Upper House should be nominated, this privilege being shared (in a manner to be determined) in case of the States to which individual representation cannot be accorded. Regarding the Lower Chamber, the Committee adhere to the opinion that the decision should be left to the States. The Committee note the assurances given by certain members of the States delegation that in the

(Continued on page 5.)

NO RENT CAMPAIGN IN SELECTED AREAS?

U. P. Congress Council Discussion

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

The Council of the Provincial Congress Committee held prolonged session to-day and discussed the question of immediate launching of no-rent campaign in selected areas in the United Provinces.

At time of wiring (9 p.m.) the council's meeting was still in progress and no decision had been reached.—A. P.

"PREPARE FOR COMING STRUGGLE"

Pt. Jawaharlal Opens Swadeshi Exhibition At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

Opening the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition this afternoon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru condemned the currency policy of Government, maintaing that it affected India's trade adversely. The best way to re-establish Indian industry and rehabilitate the rupee was to use Swadeshi goods only.

Concluding the Pandit exhorted the audience to prepare for the coming struggle.—A. P.

FRONTIER CONGRESS CONVICTIONS

PESHAWAR CITY, Oct. 31.

Five prominent workers of the Afghan Jirga at Ammakhel (tank) including the President, secretary and assistant secretary have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for acting in defiance of Section 144 Cr. P.C.

Owing to acute differences with the President Pir Shahan Shah, eleven office bearers of the Kohat Congress Committee have resigned.

Mahomed Amir Khan a prominent member of the Afghan Jirga (Red Shirts) at Marden has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108.

Pandit Dwidas, new Secretary of the Lakki Marwat Congress Committee (Bannu) and Gopaldas, captain of the Maurang Congress Volunteer Corps have been arrested under Section 124-A.—A. P.

CORBET SCHEME FOR DELHI ?

Provincial Redistrubution Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The Provincial Redistribution Conference convened to consider the Corbet Scheme for enlarging the Province of Delhi by amalgamation with Delhi of Ambala Division from the Punjab and Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand districts from the U. P. met to-day under the Presidentship of Rai Sahib Chottu Ram, who said that people of these areas were knit together by historical, cultural and language as well as economic ties. There were only three Muslims including Khwaja Hasan Nizami and three Sikhs present. Choudhri Lalchand was also present.

The Conference supported the Corbet scheme and passed a resolution for the constitution of Delhi into a separate Governor's province. A sub-committee was appointed to make representations in this behalf to the Governor-General and Governors of U. P. and the Punjab.—A. P.

Sukkur Canals To Be Opened By Viceroy

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1.

Elaborate preparations are in progress for opening the Sukkur barrage canals in January by the Viceroy.—A. P.

Shillong.—His Excellency the Governor of Assam and Lady Hammond attended St. Edmunds College Sports on Saturday afternoon.—A. P.

PREMIER TO MEET MAHATMA

Interview Fixed For To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Premier who, since his return to south, has been getting in touch with the leading delegates to the Round Table Conference, British and Indian, has arranged an interview with Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Sapru on Monday.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT CAMBRIDGE

Guest Of Master Of Pembroke College

LONDON, November 1.

Mahatma Gandhi is spending the week-end at Cambridge as a guest of Dr. Hutchinson, Master of Pembroke College, accompanied by his personal staff and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

During his early morning walk Gandhiji visited all the Colleges. Later he met at Master's House a number of leading figures in the University life including Lowe Dickinson, Ernest Barker, J. O. F. Murray and also Evelyn Wrench, editor of the "Spectator". In the afternoon Mahatma Gandhi visited Westcott House and Ridley Hall, where he spoke few words to students. He was then taken by the Dean of King's College to chapel where he was greatly impressed by the beauty of ancient building. He is addressing Indian Mejlis this evening.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES CONSTITUTE REAL IMPERIAL ASSET.

Sir Akbar Hyderi's Speech

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A testimony to the value of the work of the East India Association in assisting the maintenance of cordial Indo-British relations was paid by Sir Akbar Hydari speaking at a reception by the Association in honour of the Hyderabad delegation and other Round Table Conference delegates.

Sir A. Hydari said that the Association's hospitality to the delegates to the Round Table Conference typified the "sympathy and goodwill with which the British people (ever ready to help struggling peoples to find their feet) have watched our endeavours to build up the India of the future." He hoped in this connection that his British Indian colleagues would agree that Hyderabad and the States generally had materially assisted.

Sir A. Hydari referred to the pride that States felt in the ties linking their rulers to the King-Emperor, and the long-standing friendship with Britain. The States could legitimately claim that both in political and in financial spheres they had never failed in their obligations of faithful alliance. He reminded them that the friendship of States, their power and their resources constituted the real Imperial asset.

Mr. Lamington who presided considered that it was fortunate for all that the British and British Indian delegates had been able to count on the assistance of the States representatives and paying tribute to Sir Akbar Hydari's career and achievements, he said that his record of public service typified that co-operation between British India and States on which the future of India so largely depended.

FAMINE IN SIND

Inhabitants Migrate To Other Parts

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1.

Famine conditions are reported from Mithi and Diplo talukas in the desert division of Thar and Parkar district owing to scarcity of rain. Many inhabitants are migrating to other parts of Sind. The All-India Spinners' Association has donated Khadi worth Rs. 1,000 for free distribution.—A. P.

NOMINATE MAXTON.

Labour And R. T. C. Representation

I. L. P. MOVE TO PRESS GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In view of the defeat of the Labourites who were represented on the Round Table Conference, I understand that the members of the Independent Labour Party are taking steps to bring pressure on the Government to nominate Mr. James Maxton on the Conference if a reshuffling of the British delegation takes place.

Russian Posters Lead To Disorderly Scenes

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Russian posters said to contain blasphemous words were responsible for wild disorderly scenes at a meeting of the Oxford University.

The Labour Club Hall was decorated with a variety of multicoloured posters. One under-graduate objected to them. According to him they contained obscene words in Russian which were blasphemous and were against English Laws.

He, therefore, tore down the posters which led to a scuffle. Wild scenes followed for a long time preventing Harry Pollit, Secretary of the Communist Party, addressing the under-graduates.

CHINA'S PEACE GESTURE

Plea for Permanent Board Of Conciliation

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Nanking.—The Government has instructed the Chinese representative at Geneva to present to the League Secretariat reply to the Japanese statement of 26th October. China invites the League to attack neutrals to Chinese representatives charged with the task of taking over the evacuated territory and protecting Japanese. China expresses the desire to end forthwith the state of tension by China and Japan carrying out the League's resolution, but considers that the only way is to establish a permanent Board of conciliation and arbitration for a pacific settlement of Sino-Japanese differences, but the first step is withdrawal of the Japanese troops by 16th November.—Reuter.

CYPRUS & GREECE

Manifesto To Protectress England"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct 31

Athens.—A manifesto calling on Britain to consider the rights of Cypriots to union with Greece is published by a committee of fortyfive persons including Admiral Kondouriotis, ex-President of Greece.

The Manifesto declares, "We do not forget the gratitude due to our great protectress England but we wish to enlighten public opinion of the noble and generous English nation so as to make it understand the rights Cypriots.

(Continued from column 7)

by them. His act of non-resistance was responded by the hooligans who left the shop-keeper severely alone and did not ever harass him. Finally the owner of the shop left the shop and sought the help of the Persian Consul. The latter came to the shop and took down the statement of the losses suffered by the shop-keeper and gave an assurance that everything would be done to compensate him for the damage done by the hooligans.

MOUNTED AND ARMED POLICE GUARDS.

The situation was brought under control in the early hours of Sunday. A police force of 300 constables including armed police and 30 officers were distributed over the area and mounted guard at every street corner.

On Sunday morning there was no trouble at all, although excited crowds kept gathering on the streets. Owing to the panicky feeling the Moghul shop-keepers kept their shops closed.

On Sunday night the situation was absolutely calm.

Argument Over A Cup Of Tea Leads To Mob Hooliganism

:o:

NEARLY DOZEN MOGHUL TEA SHOPS LOOTED IN BHENDY BAZAR

13 PERSONS INJURED: 6 ARRESTS

Armed Police Patrol Streets On Sunday

A trifling argument over a cup of tea gave rise to all sorts of wild and panicky rumours and developed into a serious riot culminating in scenes of unrestrained hooliganism at Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay, on Saturday night.

MOB OF HOOLIGANS

Harbouring a grievance against the Mogul tea shop owner of the Subhanullah Hotel, Bhendi Bazaar, a frenzied Muslim mob of hooligans broke into the restaurant, smashed the glass doors and crockery, damaged the furniture, devoured the eatables such as cakes, pastry and "kababs" and rifled the money drawers. The hotel keeper was mobbed and assaulted.

DOZEN TEA SHOPS RAIDED

When the police appeared on the scene the rioters spread themselves and roamed about the Dongri, Pydhownie and Bhendi Bazaar localities declaring vendetta against each and every tea shop owned by Mogul Iranis. The hooligans raided nearly a dozen shops causing immense damage to property and furniture. The orgy of hooliganism continued till 3 a.m. on Sunday.

Finding themselves in a helpless position, the Mogul shopkeepers who are Persian subjects sought the help of the Persian Consul who hurried to the scene and took down the statements of those who had suffered losses as a result of hooliganism.

LARGE POLICE FORCE RUSHED TO SCENE

A large police force consisting of about 200 constables and 30 officers were drafted on the scene and posted around the locality.

The Dongri police arrested 5 Pathans. Four of them were arrested while actually breaking in a tea shop while the fifth was apprehended for throwing stones at the police party. One man was arrested by the Pydhownie police in the same connection.

HOW TROUBLE ORIGINATED

The disturbance commenced an hour before midnight on Saturday and lasted till the early hours of Sunday. Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Commissioner of Bombay, and Mr. Sharpe, the Deputy Commissioner, visited the scene of the trouble.

Fortunately no one was seriously injured in the clashes that occurred but 13 persons were treated in the J. J. Hospital for minor injuries and abrasions caused by fist blows.

TEA SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

The police guard at Street corners was maintained on Sunday, but the panic-stricken tea shop owners kept their shops closed. There was no trouble of any sort on Sunday but large crowds gathered about the streets discussing excitedly the events of the past night.

TAXI DRIVER HAS AN ARGUMENT WITH WAITER.

The popular version of the incident that led to the trouble was that at about 10.30 on Saturday night a Muslim taxi driver visited the Subhanullah Hotel which is at the corner of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road and ordered a few cups of tea for himself and his comrades. At this hour, it is stated, this place which is the haunt of many a Muslim, was more than usually crowded. The waiter it appears took the order for tea and disappeared and returned only after a long time. This tried the patience of the Muslim driver and his companions and they were still more exasperated when the waiter boy spilt the partial contents of a tea cup on the trousers of one of the party.

It is alleged the Muslim taxi driver caught hold of the boy and gave him two slaps for his inadvertance. The boy reported the matter to the Mogul owner of the shop who immediately came forward to defend his servant. The shopkeeper remonstrated with his customers. Words led to blows, and it was stated that the Muslim taxi driver was severely thrashed and was also beaten by lathies, by the Irani who got around him a few supporters.

WILD RUMOURS CIRCULATED.

The quarrel drew a large crowd to the hotel and a highly coloured story of the incident went round the locality. The rumour was circulated that the Muslim taxi driver was beaten to death by the Irani which excited the Muslims a large number of whom flocked at the Hotel swearing vengeance on the Irani shop-keeper.

IRANI SHOP LOOTED.

The Irani and his supporters were soon outnumbered and the hooligans soon took the matters into their own hands. As the owner of the hotel was being mobbed a crowd entered the hotel from another door and smashed a number of glass bottles and admirers. This was the signal for an indiscriminate looting of the shop. Cups, saucers, soda water bottles were broken to pieces while a section of the rioters laid their hands on all available eatables such as cakes, biscuits, kababs". The money drawers were emptied of their contents. Jars full of chocolates and sweetmeats were removed.

VENDETTA AGAINST MOGHULS.

When the shop was wrecked and looted, the rioters turned their attention to the neighbouring shop called the Vazir Restaurant, which is also owned by a Moghul. The shop was similarly raided and the owner was mobbed and harassed. Two more shops in the same locality known as Ittehad Restaurant and New Subhanullan Hotel were also attacked about the same time.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

Information was conveyed to the Dongri Police Station of the serious developments and a large police squad appeared on the scene for "bandobust". The crowds scattered in all directions but the trouble was not over. The rioters entered the gullies and carried on their campaign against the Moghuls wherever their shops were found. A further batch of policemen had to be requisitioned and sent round in police vans all around the localities.

FIVE PATHANS UNDER ARREST

Five persons, all of them Pathans, were arrested by the Dongri police, four of them, it is said, were caught actually breaking in a shop. A sum of Rs. 50 believed to have been looted by them was recovered by the police on a search being taken

PERSIAN CONSUL'S HELP SOUGHT.

A force of about 50 Muslims marched in a body towards Dongri where a hotel named Azad Restaurant was raided. The hotel keeper, it is stated, remained discreetly silent, while the shop was being ransacked and looted

(Continued in column 5.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Fill in your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

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For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

UNEMPLOYED—DON'T WORRY. To insure against loss of opportunity, represent your case to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R 6133

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to canvas orders in Bombay City for high class pure Swadeshi Cigarettes. Good Commission offered. Apply in person, 1st Floor, 126, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.
A R 6130

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 1/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS, throughout Hyderabad Deccan for a Progressive Life Office. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R 6051

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO LET—A small DETACHED COTTAGE, at Vile Parle East, Bara (Twelve) Bungalows; Separate independent Privy and godown, for Married Hindus. Apply DR. VAIDYA, LABORATORY, opp. Charni Road Station or vile Parle. Rent Rs. 22-8-0.
C 3850

TO BE LET A GODOWN and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in Bhat Bazar, opposite the fountain from 1st of Kartak. For particulars apply or see SUPERINTENDENT, LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE, 3, Chowpatty Road.
C R 6101

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A good secondhand SPINNING and WEAVING PLANT, complete with preparatories and finishing machines. At least 15,000 spindles and 200 looms. Please correspond with: Manager, MODEL INDUSTRIES, Dayalbagh, Agra.
N R 6072

Hotels.

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with Electric Lights and all home comforts. Book for Diwali. Bungalow to let.
C R 6127

Personal.

RETURNED—DHARGA L K A R. DENTAL SURGEON, from Europe.
P R6136

Lost & Found.

LOST—ONE BOUND VOLUME of Counter Foil Pay-in Slips of Central Bank J. B. V. a/c. for years 1929-1931. Finder will please return to Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
P B R 6131

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd door Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
R 5870

SURE Cotton Forecast only one sure figure for to-day only shall be given for Rs. 5/ our weekly report is Published on every Monday Price rupee one. Consult us.

COTTON OFFICE,
Zaveri Building,
159 Princess Street,
Bombay.
R6134.

DAILY AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST.—Please note Monday, the 2nd November, 1931. The record day for winning on our specials every year. Sealed packet of one special Rs. 15-- each. Sealed packet for two specials Rs. 10/- each. Available from 4 p.m. till 10 p.m. that day. All our clients eagerly waiting for our specials on that day. No one should miss. See personally or write to: M. E. SHETH, Managing Proprietor, Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 371, 2nd floor, Corner Naraibhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R6135

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY summoned for the adjourned current (4th) Criminal Sessions (other than those summoned to the 5th Sessions which will commence on the 20th November) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 2nd November, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th October, 1931.
3855

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the undersigned is considering payment of just dues of such of the creditors of the R. & M. Colour Co., as can satisfactorily establish their claim, all persons preferring any claim against the said R. & M. Colour Co., are requested to put in their claims before the undersigned on or before 21st November, 1931, when the same will be investigated and dealt with.

FAKIRJEE E. BHARUCHA.
Receiver in Suit No. 1283 of 1931.
R6132.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, 16th November, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., and Lalji Naranji, Esqr., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of November to the 23rd day of November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH KAY.
Managing Director.
Managers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1931.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 1st day of December, 1931. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th November, 1931.
3861

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the names of D. X. D'Souza and Mrs. Maria Serafina D'Souza or either of them and now standing endorsed in the names of D. X. D'Souza and Raymond D'Souza or either of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicates of the said debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expirtaion of three years from the date. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 30th day of October 1931

D. X. D'SOUZA.
RAYMOND D'SOUZA.
Proprietors of the lost Debentures.

Countersigned:
C. BUSSEY GAY:
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

		Rs.
No. 3569.	Year of loan 1902	1000
No. 3738.	Year of loan 1902	100
No. 7517.	Year of loan 1905	1000

3849

Public Notices

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held in the Board Room, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1931, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1931.
(2) To adopt Directors' Report.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1931-32 and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board.
D. MEHTA.
Secretary.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1931.
3862.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the works of (a) levelling, concreting and draining the private streets off Grant Road, and (b) levelling, metalling, etc., the private street known as Ganesh Peth Lane off Lady Jamshedji Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday the 12th day of November, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Form of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. Five per form, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th October, 1931.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS ROAD AND KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor of the Will of Bai SOONABAI, widow of Limjibhoy Dinshaw Davar, deceased, and on account of the Estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL those pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at the junction of Bellasis Road and Kamatipura Bazar Road admeasuring about 392 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 4472, 5339, New Survey No. 6452, Cadastral Survey No. 293, 294 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1042 (1), Street Nos. 4-6, and bounded on the West by the property of Sulleman Hajee Cassum and others; on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road; on the North by Varsowa Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor, at their Office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "BUICK", "STOODBAKER" AND "STANDARD" MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned:—

1 "Buick" touring motor car 5-seater, 1928 model No. Y 7243- in running order.

1 "Stoodbaker" touring motor car 5-seater No. Z-4745.

1 "Standard" convertibe landaulette motor car 5-seater in running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade, furniture and other articles of the "Shri Sharda Cloth Stores" at the premises of the stores at Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Prarthna Samaj on Tuesday the 3rd November, 1931 at 3-30 p.m. by order of the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1677 of 1931 Chamnaji Tullockchand and Co., vs Baburao L. Pansare; the stock consists of Swadeshi made cotton silk and embroidered sarees of different countries, Choli pieces, bed covers, dhotees, cut piece and remnants of shirting suitings, voiles, prints, chintz, fancy shirting and similar other goods, also counters, show cases, and electric fans.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking down the lot.

BONAFIDE SALE of well made and strongly built furniture including an upright Piano: on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1931 at 3 P.M. at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned comprising Silk lined Chesterfield suite, elegant curios cabinet, panel and mirror doors almyrahs, hanging cupboards, well designed chest of drawers with dressing glasses, bed side couch, Jacobean centre table and nests of teapoys, side tables, dining table and chairs, leather seat chairs, iron bedsteads, solied linon basket, meat safe, electric table lamps, one upright piano by Schonpber of Stuttgart extending dining table, almyrahs, blackwood carved writing table, screens, ice box, old safe and similar other household articles of furniture.

By order of the Official Liquidator:—2 Cheque Protoctograph from 10 to 15,000 and 50,000 to 500,000 and 2 large size stationery cupboards with compartments.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE, SAFES AND "BUICK" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Venidas Nemchand (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (Monday), the 2nd November, 1931 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

Safes glass door cupboards, drawing-room suites, swings, tables counters; typewriter, Mehta boxes; picture frames; clock; ceiling fan and light; copying press; samples of piece goods and yarn, etc.

One "Buick" Motor Car No. Y 9091.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
100 p.c. NATURAL COLOUR SCREEN OPERETTA
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TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
A TENSE ALL-TALKING DRAMA.
"THE OUTSIDER"
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JOAN BARRY, HAROLD HUTH
THE ENTHRALLING STORY OF A MEDICAL MAN IN LOVE

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE GREAT AIR-THRILLER.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK & H. CHANDLER
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BUT HERO TO THE GIRL HE LOVED.

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Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	8976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 ,,

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The money market was quiet till Wednesday but steadied up towards the close owing partly to financing of gold exports and partly to payments for treasury bills. The rate for call loans which had been as low as 3 per cent rose to about 6 per cent. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 529.25 lakhs exceeding renewals by about Rs. 120 lacs. The latest currency statement shows an expansion of currency against rupee securities to the extent of Rs. 193 lacs and this brings the total expansion since the beginning of this month to Rs. 14.39 crores. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 259 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5 per cent, two months 5½ per cent three months 6 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 23rd October shows an increase of Rs. 127.16 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 10,56,24,000 as compared with Rs. 26.78 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 14.50, an increase of 1.89 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 63.49 lacs and by Rs. 118.55 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 14.43 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 72.66 lacs to Rs. 6.91 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 83.88 lacs to Rs. 64.21 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 8 per cent.

The General Election in Great Britain resulted in an unparalleled victory for the National Government, which had a salutary effect on all markets, particularly the gilt-edged one both in India and in Great Britain.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks showed further gains during the week with a healthier undertone and an improved investment demand. 3½ per cent. Paper rose to Rs. 53/6 and 5 per cent. Loan due 1945/55 advanced from Rs. 92/- to Rs. 93/4 with 5 per cent. 1933 Loan to Rs. 97/4. 1935 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 91, while 1939/44 Loan eased from Rs. 83/- to Rs. 82/-. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 improved to Rs. 99/10 and 1933/36 Loan to Rs. 93/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan steadied and is quoted at Rs. 100/12. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan gained to Rs. 61, while 1934/37 eased to Rs. 84. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept unchanged at Rs. 67/8, while 1934 bond improved to Rs. 91-8.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency Return of the 22nd instant snows an increase of Rs. 79.83 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 159.53 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 48.89 lacs to Rs. 124.59 crores, while silver bullion is up by Rs. 35 lacs to Rs. 6.76 crores. Gold bullion shows a small increase of Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 4.29 crores. Securities in India have arisen by Rs. 193 lacs to Rs. 23.88 crores. The Imperial Bank of India have repaid the balance of Rs. 1 crore borrowed against Inland bills. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 85.03 as against 85.4 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Firm conditions continued in the sterling exchange market with a further rise of 1/8d. in the rate. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-1/16d. with only small buyers under 1s. 6-1/8d. Gold exports account for the strength for near position and it is reported that a fair amount of meerchandise exports have been booked for shipment January to June 1932. The announcement by Govrenment on Wednesday morning inviting tenders for the purchase of £500,000 sterling in usual terms, had no depressing effect on rates and has made export bills more freely negotiable. It may be noted that these tenders were suspended since 19th November 1930. The following are the forward rates:—From October 1931 to January 1932, 1s. 6-1/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at dol. 3.91⅛ but declined and closed at dol. 3.86. French francs appreciated to 98.25. The Belga kept unchanged at 28 and the Italian lira at 75.00.

GOLD

The gold market was steady during the early part of the week with ready quoted at about Rs. 25-9 per tola. During midweek, however, an easier tendency prevailed following New York London cross rate and firm rupee sterling exchange and business in ready was done as low as Rs.- 25/4. It recovered towards the close, however, to Rs. 25/12 per tola. Export activity still continues, this week's shipprent amounting to about Rs. 127.78 lacs. The daily offtake stands at no better than 3,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold after opening at 105s. 8d., declined to 105s. 3d. but improved and closed at 106s. 8d. Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs. 16/2 both for ready and delivery 23rd November. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 25/12 and Rs. 25/4 for ready, 27th October and 26th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000. Gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total fisible supply from London to India is about £5,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,23,664 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold this week from London

SILVER

The silver market continued featureless with comparatively narrow price changes. The price of ready ranged between Rs. 57/12 and Rs. 56/6. The October settlement is approaching and as soon as accounts in that connection are squared, a revival of trade in this market may be expected. The daily offtake is still very small being about 10 to 15 bars, while stocks are ample at about 3200 bars. The Shanghai tael moved within 1/16 on either side of 1s. 7½d. the closing being 1/7 5/8. In London the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 17-3/8 and 17-3/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-12 and Rs. 56-6 for ready, Rs. 54-4 and Rs. 52-14 ex duty for 31st October settlement and Rs. 54-8 and Rs. 53-1 for 30th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £47,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,773 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £40,000.

SHARES.

The share market was characterised by steady conditions with an almost all round recovery in rates. Business however was limited, being confined to interbazar operations. Cotton mill shares improved following higher prices in raw cotton and approach of the settlement. Following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 672/8-673/12 671/4 676/4 675; Century Rs. 202/8 205 211/4 206/4; Central India Rs. 281/4 283/12 272/8 273/12 272/8; Crescent Rs. 52/8 53/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 312/8 315 308/12 317/8 311/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 306/4 308/2; 306/4 307/8 305; Kohinoor Rs. 111/4 112/8 111/4 113/12 111/4 New Great Rs. 127/8 125 127/8 125; Pearls Rs. 173/12 180 177/8 183/12 178/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 220 221/4 217/8 220.

The miscellaneous section ruled steaady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys., after rising from Rs. 27/14 to Rs. 29/2 closed at Rs. 28/6, with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 345. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 106-9xd. Tata Power shares improved from Rs. 336/4 to Rs. 350, while Andhra Valleys are quoted at Rs. 562/8 ex dividend. Alcock shares receded slightly to Rs. 87/8 Bombay Burmah shares steadied to Rs. 340. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 100 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 165. Cement shares maintained steadiness with little fluctuations. Bundi Cement shares closed at Rs. 14-4 and Indian Cements at Rs. 166/14. Katni Ordys. kept steady throughout at Rs. 150 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 562/8. Among railway shares excepting Tapti Valleys which improved from Rs. 557/8 to Rs. 562/8, price changes were few and far between.

Imperial Bank shares steadied from Rs. 840 to Rs. 842/8, with Contributories unchanged at Rs. 206/4. Bank of India shares rose from Rs. 70/4 to Rs. 72/8 while those of the Central Bank remained quiet at Rs. 13/10.

INCREASE OF RENTS

Improvement Trust Chawls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to allow me some space to reply to the criticism made by Mr. Shivdasani that the worthy Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust, against the contents of my letter on the above subject published in your issue of the 24th inst.

I have considered the facts mentioned in his letter published in the newspapers which Mr. Shivdasani says I have not avquainted myself with before complaining of the increase of 11 p.c. made just at present to the rent of Rs. 7-2 as. the tenants of the nearly 650 premises have been paying hitherto. I have, however, not put my case on the validity or otherwise of the large increase made especially in the case of the six chawls at Chandanwadi although when I refer to the reasons as given by the Chief Officer himself I shall I hope to convince your readers as to the unreasonableness or injustice of singling out for the large increase the poor tenants of the Chandanwadi Chawls who mostly belong to the Kharwa, and other labouring classes. I have expressed my "surprise" and even "regret" that the Trust should have selected the "present time" when we all and more so the persons of the class who have been paying Rs 7-2 as. rent for the single rooms they occupy have been hit so very hard, owing to the very bad times through which we are passing by reason of severe trade depression particularly in our city which has compelled not only merchants and traders but even Government, the Municipality as well as the Improvement Trust to apply the axe most ruthlessly over the salaries of all servants, high and low. The very first lines of my letter refer to this depression, unemployment and reduction in salaries and wages. Proceeding further I have compared the conduct of the Trust authorities in increasing the rents with that of the members of the Municipal Corporation who have only recently passed a resolution appealing to Government to take steps with a view to "decreasing all" rents in the city by 25 per cent. The Improvement Trust is as it were the foster-child of the Municipality and did I do anything wrong in asking the child to follow the foster-mother and not to make any "increase" just when the latter cries for a more substantial decrease? I go further and say that even if there were sosemn grounds for making the increase the time selected is the most inopportune and unfortunate. Will the Chief Officer of the Trust point out case of a single public body that has increased by a single anna the rents of its tenants and more particularly of those who occupy a single room in each case?

The chawls in question were first built about 25 years ago when the rent of each single-room tenement was marked Rs. 3-3 as. or a quarter rupee more in some cases The Trust is not satisfied with an increase of over cent per cent. made during the interval. Now compare with this the attitude of the Development Board It has from time to time even during the last three years lowered the rents of similar single room tenements.

But take the case of the very same Improvement Trust Chawls of Shandanwadi. Was not the rent of these very chawls reduced about 30 months ago by about half a rupee when that of its own Kolwada Chawls had to be reduced in obedience to the clamour of rather too vocal tenants of the latter chawls who allowed their rents to run into arrears for more than a year in many cases?

But it is said by Mr. Shivdasani (and this is his only 'fact' which I am charged with having failed to get myself acquainted with) that the rents of similar tenements in the vicinity of his chawls are much higher. For instituting comparisons between two objects they must be proved to stand on the same or similar basis. Now where are in the vicinity such big chawls in one compound tentments accommodating more than two thousand persons? If there are some smaller buildings has the Chief Officer ascertained that the rooms therein have not been rented by "Koors" or Clubs or by a number of single persons like Bhayas who use every inch of space and can each afford therefore to contribute Rs. two or so. Are there the restrictions as to occupation, under, etc., in these private buildings such as are enforced by Mr. Sivdasani's Department? - Was the land occupied by the former as cheap as that owned by the Trust itself Would not the overhead charges of Chawls for two thousand people in one group be much less proportionately than those of tenements where hardly fifty or hundred persons live together? Would not there be a proportionate saying in the case of the Trust where water-pipes and privies are in fewer numbers where the collection of rents is easier and therefore per head cheaper, where there would be repairs, white-washing, painting, etc., in a mass?

But it may be asked why has the Trust only now opened its eyes and awake to this 'fact' of the buildings in the vicinity having much higher rents? Have these latter sprung up only recently like the Prophet's gourd? They must have been existence about 30 months ago. Then why did the Trust reduce its rents of these very Chawls as above stated only such a short time ago?

But more, has not the Trust itself "reduced" only in March last the rents of similar chawls of its own at Love Lane? Was there any particular reason for its showing generosity to these occupants of 'Love' Lane chawls?

Mr. Shivdasani speaks of two of the new in-coming tenants in the Chandanwadi Chawls having paid in all Rs. 120 or so before coming in and thus recouped to the Trust the loss it had suffered by reason of the out-going tenantts of the same rooms having gone into arrears and left without paying their dues. Now does not such exaction—or even voluntary payment amount to "premium" or "puggri" which was made a criminal offence under the Rent Acts holding the receiver liable to a penalty amounting to Rs. 1000? The receiving of such 'puggrie', known as mitha (sweetmeat) in Sindh by a private landlord is considered reprehensible. What would it be characteristd as if the Improvement Trust of which Mr. Shivdasani is the Chief Officer, obtains such promise to his own knowledge? Are poor one-room tenements to be subjected to this extra payment over and above the regular rent? Is this not a penalty imposed upon innocent in-comers for the faults of the old tenants of the Trust itself. Will not the owners of private properties in the vicinity of these Chawls take a leaf out of the Trust's books and follow the same mischievous practice that ruined the trade of Bombay during and after the boom times of the War?

I must stop here for the present.—Yours etc.,

S. PAYMASTER.

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Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

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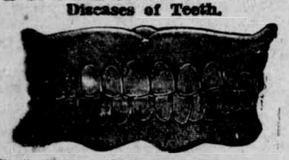
A Sure and Certain Cure for all Diseases of Teeth.



It shall cure Pyorrhea. The shaking teeth shall become firm and fast by a week use only.

Price per box (one month's supply) Re. 1. Postage 1 to 3 boxes As. 7. On purchasing 5 boxes postage free.

AGENTS WANTED on Rs. 62 per month, must deposit Rs. 200 cash security. Apply with one anna stamp immediately.

HARISHCHANDRA AUSHADHALAYA.
MORADABAD, U. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

October 31.

Vasna, Halls, Busrah.
Gharinda, Endusby, Calcutta.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

November 1.

Toronto, Metson, Hamburg.
Britania, Munro Liverpool.
Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Kobe.

LOADING,

October 31.

Steamer Ranpura for London.
Steamer Gharinda for Calcutta.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 192 passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Toronto:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Toronto sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Britania:—The G T Coy's steamer Britania sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru: The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 1.

2 Ranpura, London, 14-11, M M & Co.
5 Stolzenfels, Hamburg 31-10 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Trenenfels, Karachi 2-11 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10 G Trading Co.
9 Clan Monroe, Bhavnagar, 31-10 J Finlay & Co.
11 Mirzapore, N F N F M M & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru Japan 31-10 N Y. Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 3-11, L T & M I.
15 Tevere, Karachi, 5-11, L T & Co.
18 Toronto, Karachi, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sultania NF, 31-10, Scindia S N Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 1-11, T Morrison, and Co.
10|11 Havre Maru Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
12|13 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 4-11 M M & Co.
14 Skuld, Karachi, 1-11, S Hassum & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

D/E Alavi, Jeddah 31-10 T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 31-10 Merchant S N Co.
C|R Garada, Calcutta, N F M M & Co.
F Indira, M'Coast, 2-11, Malabar S S Co.
Tango Maru, 2-11, N Y Kaisha.
M Bahadur, Jamnagar, 2-11, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Maloja, 6-11 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13-11, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
Viceroy of India, 27-11, P & O S N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sarenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfelh 28-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru, 2-11, N Y Kaicha.
Geneva Maru 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 7-11 M M & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 14-11, P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trenenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genova, 3-11, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Tevre N F L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia, N F G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
Gange N F L T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Carlisle, N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora 4-11 M M and Co.
Vasna 6-11 M N and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput N F T M Co.
Chybassa, N F M M & Co.
Garada, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya N. F. M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Tevere L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trenenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia, G T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Gurge L T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Carlisle, F F Campbell Co.
FROM BUSREH
Bamora M. M. and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput T M Co.
Chybassa, M M & Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.
Sharmila, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 31.

S S Clan Munroe; Agents: J Finlay & Co, from Liverpool:—76 bales cotton yarn; 560 bales cotton piecegoods, 20 bales cottons, 746 cases machinery; 359 cases newsprints, 110 loose pulleys; 848 cases soap; 110 cases looms; 90 cases springs; 68 cases boiler material; 134 cases axles; 34 cases hemp rope; 40 drums indigo; 49 drums dyes; 43 drums distemper; 20 drums colour; 414 drums lub. oil; 112 drums lub. grease; 400 drums chemicals; 1000 bags chemicals; 40 barrels 'salammaniac; 111 barrels stearine; 90 bundles gypsum; 25 cases papers; 120 cases whisky; 70 kegs lead: 50 cases boot protectors; 625 bundles G C sheets; 577 bundles paint; 50 bundles tragon; 1250 bundles tubes.

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

S S Chitral, for London:—251005 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York; 240000 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank Ltd; 319851 Rs. bar gold, T C Shah; 157604 Rs. bar gold, R Motichand, 516051 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Co; 173615 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd; 712885 Rs. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China; 185269 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China; 92916 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India, Ltd; 492297 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Co; 654932 Rs. bar gold, R Motichand.

For Marseilles:—158594 Rs. bar gold, R Motichand; 154255 Rs. bar gold, R Motichand; 249259 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York; 157953 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 160156 Rs. gold sovereigns, R Motichand & Co.

For Amsterdam:—421834 Rs. bar gold, T C Shah; 253893 Rs. bar gold; National City Bank of New York; 391882 Rs. bar gold and 64062 Rs. gold sovereigns, T C Shah.

S S Ranpura, for London:—1000 cwts mowra meal, N Jivanlal Shah; 2100 cwts mowra meal, A Dawa & Co.

S S Genova, for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 75 bales cotton raw; B Karsondas & Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 500 cwts linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Famagusta:—4 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Alexandretta:—76 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port Said:—45 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab; 66 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Tenere, for Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 400 cwts groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co; 345 bales cotton seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Piracus:—100 cwts groundnut kernals and 100 cwts groundnut in shell, M Bhuta & Co.

For Fiume:—1000 wts castorseed, A H Diab.

S S Havre Maru, for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 178 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
ton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

"DRASTIC ECONOMY" IN INDIA.

Britisher's Complaint

The following letter appears in the "Spectator" London, in Mail week:—

Sir,—May I suggest that the Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly are not the only persons likely to show "visible consternation" at the drastic nature of the fresh taxes proposed by the new Indian Budget? In this country the monstrous weight of their own taxation precludes people from realising how heavily burdened Europeans in India already are, and will now be, when the new proposals become law.

Already the heavy Indian Customs and Excise duties, now to be drastically enhanced, by making him pay exorbitant prices for much of what he wears and for most of what he uses and eats, have raised the cost of living for the European in India to a height peaks above the home level.

Again, it is not generally realized that the Indian Income Tax payers enjoys no such reliefs as the earned income, personal, married, and children allowances, the grant of which in this country reduces the real incidence of income-tax on moderate incomes to a figure nearer 2s. than 5s. in the £. In India, a country which makes severe physical demands on its servants (and who can estimate the incidence of that tax?) an income which has often been more than earned is, with the single exception of Life Insurance Premia and some Provident Fund contributions, taxed from the first anna. Yet the married man's expenses there are far higher than in England. A wife has to be sent to the hills for her health and children to England for their education. Double and sometimes treble establishments have to be maintained, and unless some ingenuity is shown, liability to English Income Tax, too, may be periodically incurred.

If, as now appears, Income Tax as a revenue weapon is to be as much employed in India as it is at home, then the home policy of reliefs, too, should be introduced.

Otherwise the raising of a European family will soon be out of the question for all but the few, and with fewer people than ever willing to make their careers in India, there will cease what has long been recognized as one of the best features of British and Indian relations, the glad acceptance by successive generations of the same family of their tradition of service in India. It may be argued that no adjustments are called for, as the present severe level of taxation in India is of a temporary nature only.

To those who can derive any comfort from the Government pledge to that effect, the reminder may perhaps be given that the first increase in Indian Income Tax, made during the War, was also to be a "temporary expedient."

But this war infant is still with us and is rapidly becoming a very well developed child.—I am, Sir, etc.
Hindhead.

A. H. GRIGSON.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND RETRENCHMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your columns to say a few words in regard to the speech of my friend Mr. Kirpalini at the Corporation meeting on the 26th instant? I do so with great hesitation, because I have the highest regard for the capacity and integrity of Mr. Kirpalini, who during his short tenure of office as Municipal Commissioner has already shown that he has in him the making of the greatest Commissioner that we have had in Bombay, provided he steers his course clear of the self-seekers on the one hand and party influences on the other.

Regarding the main proposal, namely to leave the salaries of those drawing Rs. 200/- and under untouched, and to introduce graded cuts in the higher salaries, the Commissioner has by the frequent use of the word report in his speech tried to give an impression that his predecessor had done everything that was required by the Corporation. The fact however, is that the Corporation resolution of 20th November 1930 demanded not a report or reports but a concrete scheme in detail with all necessary figures according to the principle laid down in the resolution with a view to the cuts being enforced in the current financial year. That scheme was not forthcoming in spite of repeated notices and this attitude of the Executive cannot but be described as delaying tactics. In the case of smaller employees, we take stern measures if they disobey us. For this bouting of the considered resolution of the Corporation passed by a substantial majority in spite of the then Commissioner; my friend Mr. Dalal's opposition, the Executive and the Standing Committee deserve a more severe chastisement than the criticism offered by me.

Regarding the information required by me from the Accounts Department we are told that it was not a child's play to gather it. The public should know the exact situation. The report of the Commissioner of 2nd December 1930 to which Mr. Kirpalani referred did contain lump figures of reductions contemplated by the original resolution. In order to arrive at these, the Accounts Department must have made detailed estimates under each head. For the purposes of the Budget, which is presented in January, a member wishing to propose cuts must give three days' notice under each head before different Heads in the budget are due for consideration. Upto the time of the Budget, the cuts proposed in the original resolution of November 1930 were not made, and I could not perform my duty to the rate-payer except by proposing the necessary cuts in the Budget. For this purpose, I required the information referred to by Mr. Kirpalini, and this was ready in the office of the Accountant, if the report of the Commissioner of 2nd December 1930 was correct. I was, therefore; not asking for anything extraordinary. This was only one more illustration of the delaying and hampering tactics of the Executive. I may add that in spite of the orders of the Ag. Commissioner to the Chief Accountant, I was supplied with these figures much later; partly in April and partly in May, that is after the Budget was passed in February 1931. I shall leave the public to judge whether my criticism of the Accounts Department was justified.

Mr. Kirpalani on the one hand seems to have been annoyed at the shoals of notices of motions sent by me which according to him increase the expenditure under printing and on the other takes credit for certain retrenchments carried out in the past, chiefly; on the recommendations of the Visvesvaraya Report. I have only to remind Mr. Kirpalani that if he looked into the files of the Corporation he will find that my notices in this matter and in several others, the printing of which must have cost little to the Corporation have been responsible directly and indirectly in saving lakhs to the Corporation and promoting public health. The appointment of Sir Visvesvaraya as Retrenchment Officer was made after repeated efforts and three notices on my part. The schemes of Mr. Clayton by which he increased the number of officers in the superior grade, while reducing those in the lower; were strenuously opposed by me, and but for my repeated notices; so uncomfortable to the Executive, the retrenchment of which Mr. Kirpalani takes credit, would not ever have been made. In brief; it is curious to see how the constant goading to action due to my notice is resented on the one hand, while credit is cheerfully taken by the Executive for the good results of such action. I am not sorry for my shoals of notices, because I am convinced that they have been necessary to introduce economy, discipline and a sense of duty among the Executive, which works efficiently only under the fire of exposure.

The main issue must not remain clouded. It is that it is urgently necessary to introduce graded cuts in salaries above Rs. 200/- while leaving those Rs. 200 and below untouched. The Corporation have passed a resolution to this effect. It is nearly a year now since it was passed. It is up to the Corporation to see that the Standing Committee and the Executive carry out their instructions.—Yours, etc.,

ANCHO G. VIEGAS.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

CONSTRUCTION

DIWALI WEEK.

2nd—6th NOVEMBER 1931

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

OF

ONE ANNA IN EVERY RUPEE

TO

EVERY PURCHASER

REMEMBER THE DATES.

SWADESHI

EARN Rs. 2/- TO Rs. 20 A DAY
FOR FULL PARTICULARS WORK DURING SPARE HOURS DROP A POST CARD
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DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
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Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one Injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps.

100 p.c. SILKS
FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS & SAREES.
THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE,
Dwarkadas Mansion,
West Sandhurst Rd. Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Sponsored by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., 4-30 p.m. Gramophone Records; 5 p.m. Ladies Hour. Talk by Dr. Mrs. Saibai Ranade on "Management of delivery" in Marathi; 7 p.m. Light Music of Miss Koorma Lakdawalla and Instrumental by Vigneshwar Shastri (Violin Solo); 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book chats."

B. P. C. C.:—The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 3rd inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA:—The Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—The Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee of the Kerala P. C. C. has issued an appeal for public support. Donations will be received at the Office of the B. P. C. C., Congress House, Girgaum and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Satyagraha Committee.

ADDRESS TO DR. NADGIR:—A Farewell Address will be presented to Dr. S. G. Nadgir to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Sir Temuljee B. Nariman will preside.

"THE ART OF INDIAN MUSIC":—Under the auspices of B. D. A. Atiya Begum Saheba, the President of the 3 Arts Circle, will deliver a lecture on the above subject this evening (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the B. E. S. T. Conference Room. The programme includes the exhibition of Chinema Films.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Special Ladies Day

Madhav Bagh. 3 p.m. to 10-0 p.m.

To-day's programme (4 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

Specially for ladies.

1. Music by Miss Kanchanbala Shirodker.
2. Imitation and mimicry by Master Kumarsen Samarth.
3. Garba by Santa Cruz party.

From 6-30 to 8 p.m.

Syt. V. R. Talwalker (The proprietor of the Ramkrishna Physical Culture Home Khar) and his pupils will perform their physical feats. Mr. Talwalker will show his mastery over muscle contracting. (6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

The Exhibition will observe ladies day to-day consequently it will be open exclusively for ladies from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and for all from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

SIR LESLIE WILSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Prize To Be Awarded For The Present

Sardar L. N. Hablikar, Hon. Secretary of the Sir L. Wilson Scholarship Fund writes:—

This Fund was started by the Past and Present students of Deccan College with a view to endowing a scholarship in the name of Sir Leslie Wilson. The scholarship was to be kept in the College. As the amount of the Fund was not sufficient for a scholarship, the Managing Committee decided to award an annual prize of Rs. 100/- for the present. This amount is to be paid from the interest of 3-1-2 per cent Government Securities. At the time of the College Anniversary on the 3rd of October, Principal Wedehouse announced this prize and made an appeal to all the students to subscribe to the Fund. When the amount will be sufficient for a decent scholarship, the prize will be converted into scholarship again. All the Past and Present students of the Deccan College are requested to contribute to this Fund liberally so as to enable the Committee to endow a scholarship.

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Ajam Building,
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"Depressed" Class Leader Challenges Ambedkar

:o:

"THE DOCTOR'S LEARNING HAS NOT BROUGHT WISDOM TO HIM," HE SAYS.

Congress Welfare Centre Opened.

CONGRESS POLICY EXPLAINED

A mammoth gathering of the so-called depressed classes was present at Kamatipura on Saturday night when the Congress Welfare Centre was opened. Mr. K. M. Munshi performed the opening ceremony. In the course of a Hindi speech Mr. Munshi said that the Congress has always upheld the cause of the "untouchables" and throughout the long number of years from 1920 onwards the removal of "untouchability" occupied a prominent plank of the Congress programme. No religion could be just which denied to its votaries the amenities of its religious life. That religion which treated a part of the community as the so-called depressed classes were being treated had no right to be called God's.

MONSTROUS INJUSTICE.

The refusal to permit them to have darshan of the deity in the temple was a monstrous piece of injustice perpetrated against all codes of religious ethics. The Hindu religion did not permit of such treatment of its votaries as the "depressed classes" were being treated to-day. The Indian National Congress was pledged to see that this social blot on India was rooted out as speedily as possible. It had appointed an anti-untouchability committee to carry on propaganda throughout the country in this regard. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was taking keen interest in the whole matter and through the efforts of this Committee many temples throughout the country had already been thrown open to the "untouchable" class.

The Youth League of Bombay is doing splendid work at certain centres and educated young ladies of very respectable Hindu families attend there in order to carry on the work of uplift. The Anti-Untouchability Board on which are represented a large number of associations of untouchables, is doing good work.

These activities indicate the awakening of the Hindu mind to the problem of removing untouchability. Really speaking, except a small but powerful section of orthodox Hindus, the large class of educated and advanced Hindus is anxious to do its best to remove this evil. The activities which I am referring to only range over a period of about 4 or 5 months and I have no doubt a year's intense propaganda will yield splendid results. I have no doubt that untouchability is going it will be gone before we actually realise that it is gone.

As regards temple-entry, the claims are so just that the right will have to be conceded long before the time the Anglo-Indian papers come to realise that it has been so conceded. The activties of the All-India Untouchability Committee so ably presided over by Sheth Jamnalalji Bajaj have contributed largely to the opening of many temples all over the country to the untouchables. But, in matters like this we cannot force the pace of progress. The claim of orthodox Hindus to exclude a section from the temple is so preposterous, so criminal and so sinful that in ordinary times every right-minded Hindu would be willing to offer Satyagraha for the purpose of removing the ban on untouchables. To offer such Satyagraha would become the duty of high-class Hindus themselves; for, they have to expiate the sins of their forefathers.

But, before such Satyagraha is launched, every sane man must look to the conditions existing in his own part of the country. These are not times when energy could be wasted in raking up internecine squabbles. The first demand of the hour is to close up the ranks, to forget internal differences, to present a united front. We are fighting Government in order to secure transference of political power. And if Temple-entry Satyagraha means arousing caste and community passions, creating class bitterness and local fights and a consequent appeal to British officers and the Police, such a thing must be avoided by every patriotic person.

WHAT SATYAGRAHA MEANS

To dignify temple-entry into a national issue would be suicidal. Of course, the Anglo-Indian papers would like us to commit suicide; they would like to show that the country cannot get on without the assistance of the third party; but we need not be so foolish as to play the enemy's game.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is seeking to enter the Municipal Corporation. If it does not enter the Corporation, its primary duty will be educate the untouchables, to improve their lot to remove untouchability. In the City of Bombay, the Congress has thrown a challenge to orthodoxy. We want to destroy the spirit of untouchability, we want to carry it, we want to dance on its grave, we want to show to the world that in the City of Bombay men are equal, and I may warn everyone that the Congress on this point is going to show no quarters. As you know, the Congress stands for the nation; for equal and free men and women and Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress expect everyone of you to stand by the nation and not to sell your inheritance for a mess of pottage.

Mr. Munshi declared open the premises of the Congress Welfare Centre.

AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. S. K. Patil who was asked to address the meeting spoke for about three-quarters of an hour setting forth the Congress attitude and policy. He wanted his hearers to realise that the Congress had done everything possible to advance the cause of the "depressed classes." Ever since the Congress came under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi one of the fundamental planks of the Congress programme was carrying on relentless campaign to root out an evil which was a dark blot on Hinduism and the Hindu community. Religious beliefs had so degenerated that it had become an anachronism in the social polity. To revive it from the present ruts and restore it to its prestine place was the endeavour of the Congress, he said.

WORK OF THE CENTRE.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar addressed the gathering about the activities of the Congress in regard to the question of the removal of untouchability during the past ten or twelve years. He pointed out that the interests of the "depressed" classes were safe in the hands of the Congress and Gandhiji. The Welfare Centre that was being opened was not only a place of imparting education as a night school, but very soon a gymnasium, a reading room and study classes would be organised in the Centre. It would also be a centre for recruiting volunteers for national service and he had no doubt that the fullest advantage would be taken of the centre by the members of the "depressed" classes.

MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami then adressed the gathering in Hindustani. He said that in talking about "eradication of the blot of untouchability and Satyagrana for temple entry" they were ignoring stark realities. It was sidetracking the main issue.

The main issue was how to pull down a social structure which meant living death to millions of fellow beings. In this age of reason and scientific growth there was no place for temples which were so many places of exploitation of the poor, the ignorent, the superstitious, and religious texts had become convenient commodity for a predatory priesthood to fatten by their idleness at the expense of the good people. They were remnants of a bygone age, and they were to-day a deadweight on Society. The less they talked about religion and temples and the more they thought about the realities that have to be confronted, the nearer will they be towards the achievement of their object. And that object was full citizen rights and freedom from all exploitation.

STRENGTH OF CONGRESS.

The world was moving with new ideas and ideals. The fight was to-day between the exploited and the exploiter. "Let us face this fundamental issue as it has presented itself and boldy work out the scheme of reconstruction of Society on the ruins of the iniquitous structure of to-day. Let us concentrate on the creation of the higher social order under which no one will be inferior to another and which will provide equal opportunities to all."

The Congress as the organisation of the Indian people striving for freedom was fighting to realise this goal. It was therefore essential that they should put in their full share of strength in the Congress. The Congress would mean nothing if there was not the strength of the millions of peasants and workers and the suppressed classes of the country behind it. The strength of the Congress was based on their support. The Congress knew that that support was behind it. Therefore it was that last year it was able to shake the foundations of a mighty Empire.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

Mr. S. K. Pupala who took the chair vacated by Mr. Munshi who left the meeting earlier also dealt at length with the Congress policy and programme in regard to the problem of the depressed classes. Mr. S. L. Silam also spoke exhorting the audience to stand by the Congress for the Congress alone could redeem them from the ignoble depths into which they had been thrown by an iniquitous society.

AMBEDKAR CHALLENGED

Mr. Shankarrao Patil, a leader of the "Depressed" classes, in thanking the speakers repudiated the claim of Dr. Ambedkar to represent them and challenged his right to speak on their behalf. They had the fullest confidence in the Congress and Gandhiji who were fighting their cause in a strong manner. They were not working for mere reforms or so-called safeguards of separate electorates which served only a few educated people who had not advanced their condition any further than the Government whose sympathy was demonstrated in the half-starved state of the millions of their countrymen.

FIGHT FOR BREAD.

Our fight is not mere reform and entry into temples. Our fight is for bread. In this fight for bread what had the so-called leaders like Dr. Ambedkar and others done for them. They had gone into the councils of the bureaucracy, but what had they done for their people through even those councils. The fight for bread, against hunger, against squar was their fight and the National Congress was carrying on that fight. It was the height of impudence on the part of the learned Doctor to have insulted the depressed classes by his cheeky utterance against the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

BEST FRIENDS.

The Congress and Gandhiji were their best friends, their best leaders. They were fighting for their best friends, the best leaders. They were fighting for their fundamental rights of citizenship. That Dr. Ambedkar should go on in the manner he was doing in London only shows that the learning of the Doctor had not brought wisdom to him. He wanted to declare from that platform and in the name of the depressed classes that they have no confidence in Dr. Ambedkar and repudiated his claim to talk on their behalf. Cries of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai greeted this declaration of the speaker.

The meeting then terminated at very late hour in the night.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FIND AT PAREL

Mr. B. L. Dhama, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, writes:—

The archaeological discovery at Parel has evoked considerable interest in the public. From the very day it was unearthed crowds of people have been visiting it and making offerings in the form of money, sweets, garlands, etc. Shopkeepers have rushed to the spot and opened a market for the convenience of the devotees. The image has been removed from its find spot to the neighbourhood of a modern Hindu temple nearby and a proposal for erecting a temple over it have been reported to be under consideration after the question of its ownership has been decided. Enthusiastic archaeologists too have not slipped the opportunity of describing the find in the newspapers. Jars, rosaries and arrows in the hands of the various figures have been described as citrons and thunderbolts; snakes and noses; battleaxe; and figures themselves as Vidyeswaras and so on. Though the sculpture indubitably belongs to the Saivite cult it seems too early to give out the correct identification of the various figures in the panel. The find is indeed unique and is first of the kind ever found in India. Its technique somewhat falls short of that of the Elephanta sculptures. The sculpture is incomplete and damaged and it is to be wondered if it can be declared fit for being enshrined and worshipped in a temple. However, it is hoped that our learned pandits and priests will give their decision in the matter before it is too late and thus save the public from incurring expenditure in building a shrine to receive it in these days of hardships and depression.

EXCISE INSPECTORS JAILED

Extortion Of Bribes

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 1.

Ex-Sub-Inspector Pir Turabali Shah and Excise Inspector T. J. Harisingani have each been sentenced by the First Class Magistrate, Hyderabad, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine on charges of extortion and bribery in an excise case. The accused have been allowed bail pending appeal.—A. P.

ADULT FRANCHISE RULED OUT.

(Continued from page 1.)

States with representative institutions (and for which those members were able to speak) these bodies would be given a voice in the rulers' selection. The Committee as a whole are prepared to leave the matter to the judgment of States.

THEIR QUOTA.

Discussing the apportionment of States' quota, the Committee recognize that it is primarily for the Princes themselves, but the Committee is anxious to assist in view of the admitted difficulties. They suggest, therefore, that the best course would be to allow a period not extending beyond March, 1932, for the Princes to arrive at a settlement on the understanding that if the settlement by then is not secured, an impartial tribunal should be set up by His Majesty's Government.

SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Proceeding to discuss representation of special interests, the Committee make no recommendation relating to the depressed classes, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, since the decision on the matters is for the Minorities Committee to take. They affirm, however, their previous recommendation, that provision should be made for special representation of landlord interest, European and Indian Commerce, and Labour, the number of seats to be assigned for their apportionment between the provinces, the method of election being left to the Franchise Committee.

NOMINATION.

On the question of nomination, the Committee after further consideration, see no advantage in the suggestion contained in their previous report, that the Governor-General should be empowered to nominate to each Chamber a specified number of persons not exceeding ten, to represent the Crown, believing that the task of the persons appointed by the Governor-General would not be facilitated by the presence in the Legislature of a small body of nominated members who if non-officials, would rarely possess the special knowledge connected with the administration of reserved departments, while if officials, chosen for their knowledge of subjects in the Governor-General's charge, the same difficulty would be experienced as at present, namely, that of sparing from departmental duties for attendance at the legislature so considerable a number of officials as the suggestion contemplates.

NO OFFICIAL BLOC.

Moreover their voting power would either be negligible or tend to maintain an official bloc, which the majority of Committee are of opinion, would be out of place under the new Constitution. The Committee however, are impressed with the desirability of securing the services in the Upper Chamber of men of elder statesmen type with experience of public affairs. They, therefore, consider that a small proportion of the seats should be reserved in the Upper Chamber only for persons of this character to be appointed by the Governor-General who would generally act on the advice of the Ministers. In order to avoid the suggestion of an official bloc, no serving official should be qualified for nomination.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Proceeding to discuss the qualifications and disqualifications for membership, the Committee express opinion that for the Lower Chamber in British India, the qualification should be identical with that for the voter, but additional qualifications should be laid down for the Senate. These should be prescribed by the Franchise Committee but the Committee consider that the existing rules regulating qualifications of voters" and consequently of candidates" for the Council of State should be adopted as the model except that the minimum age limit should be 35. The Committee consider existing disqualifications generally suitable, though difference of opinion existed regarding disqualifications arising from convictions for criminal offences and suggestions were made which the Committee regard as impracticable that distinction should be drawn between "political" and other offences.

NO RIGHT FOR DETENU.

The Committee on the whole regard the restrictions of this nature of little value and recommend that they should be abandoned. A person, however, who at the time of election is actually undergoing sentence of detention and who consequently would be unable if returned to fulfil his duties to the Legislature and his constituents should be disqualified. The Committee recognise the impossibility of securing uniformity of qualification in British India and the States, but stress the point that there must be absolute uniformity in the disqualifications.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Committee suggest no definite formula for the oath of allegiance and dealing with the relations of the two Chambers opine that nothing should be done in the Constitution which would have the effect of placing either Chamber in a position of legal subordination to the other. There is no justification for endowing one Chamber from the outset with powers denied to the other. The Committee accordingly recommend that while no Bill should become law until it is assented to by both the Chambers, no provision should be contained in the Constitution which would disable either Chamber from initiating, amending or rejecting any Bill. In the event of disagreement between the Chambers, the Committee recommend that, subject to conditions to be set out in the Constitution, the Governor-General should have power to secure adjustment of summoning a joint session.

VOTING OF SUPPLY.

Equality of powers should extend to voting of supply. The Committee propose, therefore, that the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government should be submitted simultaneously in both Chambers and that demands for grants should be debated and voted on by each.

The difference of view regarding the amount to be granted under any demand should be resolved by an immediate joint session, a simple majority being decisive. The report adds in this connection that demands should be so arranged as to separate expenditure for federal purposes from expenditure for central purposes, so that the latter might be referred to a Standing Committee of British Indian members of both the Chambers.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Dealing lastly with federal finance, the Committee point out that this subject was referred to a Sub-Committee whose principles the Committee accept. They point out, however, that the Sub-Committee's proposals for the review of the problem by Expert Committees have aroused the fear that the work already accomplished might be undone and the procedure suggested might cause unnecessary, perhaps dangerous, delay. The report outlines procedure agreed to in their place, namely that the "States Committee" should be unchanged except in that it should be unconnected with the other Committee and instead of the first committee recommended by the Sub-Committee, there should be appointed in India as early as possible a "Fact Finding" Committee consisting of officials familiar with financial questions.

NO INVESTIGATION OF DEBTS.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee sketch this Committee's functions, including the investigation of the classification of pre-Federation debt, mentioning that it was pointed out that this matter had no reference to investigation of any claim such as that raised by the Congress that liability for a portion of India's public debt ought to be undertaken by the United Kingdom. The report says that the facts and estimates required of the Fact Finding Committee should not take long to produce. The Committee adds that there may be one or two other points left doubtful by the Finance Sub-Committee and it would be necessary to devise procedure for the discussion and settlement of outstanding matters. In other fields also the points of substance directly affecting federation may remain for settlement after the present session of the Conference. It might thus be convenient to use a common machinery for their disposal. It is accordingly agreed that this question of procedure should be postponed to a later stage.

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10 KILLED IN COALPIT EXPLOSION

LONDON, Oct. 31

Ten persons have been killed in explosion in coalpit at Lochgelly, Fifeshire.—Reuter.

SINDH LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1.

The Sindh Local Bodies Conference, arranged for 31st October, has been postponed to 31st November at the request of the President-Elect, Mr. Jamshed Mehta.—A. P.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931

OPPORTUNE WARNING

In his address to the Commonwealth of India League, Mahatma Gandhi "opened his heart" to the audience, to use his own words, as he wanted to let them know what was uppermost in his mind. He was distressed by the reports of the barbarities of Chittagong and the wanton firing on the detenus at Hijli as also by the reports of the disgraceful attempts on the lives of Messrs. Durno and Villiers. While he was wondering how the country could break through this vicious circle of violence provoking more violence, his worst suspicions must have been fulfilled by the report of the Viceroy's latest Ordinance. He would not help saying then: "For me Chittagong and Hijli are beacon lights. They are pointers inviting me to speed up to India". But he checked the surging indignation within him and said with unrestrainable emotion: "God has given me sufficient strength to suppress anger. In any case, anger or no anger, I am not going to leave these shores because of these things. I shall wait, watch, pray and plead". "But", he added significantly, "I keep in reserve for myself that, if the Round Table Conference fails, and does not give what the Congress demands and is entitled to have, I shall do what we did, not a long time ago". Gandhiji has always been, as good as his word, whoever else may not be. And when Gandhiji leads, India cannot possibly fail to follow. There is, however, nothing very new about what Gandhiji has said. He has only seized a fitting opportunity to reiterate what has been in his mind ever since he signed the Delhi Pact and what is now uppermost in his mind and also in the minds of millions in India.

While Gandhiji condemned the violence and irresponsibility of the Government, he did not spare the violence on the part of a section of his countrymen, however small that section may now be and however unconnected with the Congress. He condemned the attempts on the lives of Messrs. Durno and Villiers as "disgraceful", and as undoing much of the good achieved by the country during the last decade by steadfastly sticking to non-violence even under the gravest provocation. Though the Congress cannot be held responsible for these attempts, yet Gandhiji deplores the incidents as showing that "the Congress is not able to exercise sufficient influence on these people to prevent them from doing mad things."

We would like to state here plainly that if violence on the part of the people on any appreciable scale is to be effectively overcome or prevented, three things are absolutely necessary. First, all those who have espoused the policy of non-violence must actively discountenance violence in any form and any shape. Opposition to violence should not be passive, and no sneaking admiration for violence should be allowed to be expressed even by implication. Secondly, non-violent agitation, as effective as strategy requires, must be steadily kept up and must not be relaxed or suspended more than is absolutely necessary. Undue relaxation or suspension of the non-violent campaign excites suspicion and leads to despair and desperate attempts. Our wrongs are so great and so unconscionably prolonged, and the passions thereby roused are so surging that unless they are properly transmuted into constructive energy those passions must willy nilly seek other outlets and other channels. There are thus some misguided young men who think that any experiment in the search for freedom, even with one per cent chance of success, is infinitely better than death-like passivity. From the point of view, Gandhiji averted much violence by starting Satyagraha last year. From this point of view, again, there is danger in our relaxing the programme of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. Finally, the third essential for effectually dealing with violence is that Government must immediately arrive at an honourable settlement. India is for once desperately in earnest and will not tolerate shilly-shallying. As Mrs. Naidu said at a meeting in London the other day, India is prepared for both peace and non-violent war. Whether it will be one or the other depends partly upon India and upon Britain. But just at present it is England that is called upon to answer the question.

A CALL TO SERVICE

Shrimati Kamaladevi's presidential speech at the 4th Punjab Students' Conference is a remarkable performance. It brings out some of the tragedies of Indian student life, themselves the consequences of India's tragic political life, in terms so picturesque as cannot fail to grip one's imagination. The following is a typical passage and the speech abounds in such passages:—"Students' Conferences in India usually seem rather pathetic performances, and when one presides over them, one almost gets the feeling of assisting in beating a dead horse, for very often they lack both vitality and reality. . . . . To the student life is a house of mystery which needs to be discovered, earth a museum of wonders to be appreciated, and humanity the temple towards which he is moving in a worshipful spirit. But alas, conditions in India are far from normal. The student is crushed between the contending forces of his own native genius seeking natural expression and the strangely jarring, nay, almost alien atmosphere around."

Referring to the common question whether students should take any part in national affairs, Shrimati Kamaladevi rightly observes: "At the time of a crisis every other consideration has to be thrust into the back-ground. One might as well preach caution and sobriety to a man who is watching his house being devoured by flames." "But," she adds, "our educational institutions are to-day huge vaults that gape open their greedy mouths like those dragons of old and swallow live beings; and there you lie entombed in a living death and with no promise of a life to come." Though the speech touches a number of points of interest to students, the general trend is passionate appeal to them to serve in every possible way the voiceless millions, "bound under oppression, the disinherited of life," "men broken under the ceaseless lash of hunger and disease, women weary with toil, offering a dry breast to the parched lips of the babes, children, growing numb in a cold, hard, sunshineless world."

PAREL SCULPTURES.

The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, has forwarded to us for publication what he describes as his "observations" about the "archaeological find at Parel". As it happens, these "observations" have been long overdue from an official whose duty it was to be promptly on the spot and prompt with his "observations." He has added nothing to the statements, already published in the newspapers from those whom he is, evidently, inclined to condemn as "enthusiastic archaeologists." As an expert, responsible Government official he was expected to examine them. If he agreed with the statements, he should have said so. If he disagreed with the statements he should have given his definite reasons for the disapproval. As a responsible, official of the Government he is expected to assist the public with what he knows about the subject. He is, decidedly, not to read a lecture to them about their "newspapers" or their enthusiasm. It was his duty to explain first the cause of his delayed visit, secondly, the nature and possibilities of further finds in the locality and, finally, the extent of the accuracy of the statements already published about the age, art and theme of the sculptures.

These are two other responsible officials from whom the public could claim information about the ultimate destination of the Parel sculptures. They are the Collector of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner. We await the information. To-day the Municipal Corporation will elect representatives for the (Board of trustees for the Prince of Wales Museum. The election has hitherto been permitted to be regarded as merely a formal and routine convention. So that, the representative of the Municipality have been naturally not known to have endeavoured tangibly to watch and protect popular art and cultural interests in the Museum. And, the belief, amongst those, who regard the museum as a national art and cultural asset, that these representatives are eager to preserve their seat on the Board of Trustees rather than preserve the city's cultural and national prestige assumes more tangible substance than a shrewd conjecture. However that may be, it should now be crystal clear that the representatives of the Municipality on the Board of the Trustees of the Museum have to undertake specific duties and equally specific responsibilities.

INIQUITOUS.

It is stated that in view of the public criticism of the Government of India's original proposals for increase in inland postal rates, they have now decided to increase the rates of inland postage for letters by only one-quarter instead of by one-half, as was proposed." But the increase in regard to post card rates will, however, be one-half, as was originally proposed. This change will be moved as an amendment to the supplementary Finance Bill. It is the duty of the Assembly to throw out the amendment. It should set its face against any increase in inland postage rates, as the present enhanced ones cause great hardship to the poor and the middle class and are an obstacle in the promotion of trade and industry. The pice post card and the half-anna letter are what India demands. Higher postal rates than these are an iniquitous burden upon the already over-taxed ryot. The revenue that Government hope to obtain from increasing the rate on letters and keeping the postage on cards at half-anna can be secured by effecting drastic retrenchments in administration of the Posts and Telegrapns Department and Indianising it from the top.

Trifles.

Mr. Philip Snowden had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace.

It may now be taken for granted that Mr. Snowden will be translated to "another place". And there are suggestions that Britain's "Iron Chancellor" should be elevated to the dignity and title of Prince Bust-Pound.

• • • •

When the possibility of Pandit Malaviya going to America became persistent representatives of minorities, including Mr. Benthall and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, hurried, it is rumoured, to the Ritz Hotel. A meeting was arranged in the Aga Khan's rooms. No Chairman was appointed since it would have involved depriving other eligible candidates of their just and legitimate right.

On the same ground, it was also decided that the honour of speaking first should not be bestowed on any particular representative of any particular minority.

• • • •

An eloquent speech was, therefore, made simultaneously by all those present. Its progress, however, was cut short suddenly by Dr. Ambedkar. Taking the poker in both hands he vigorously banged the fire-place and startled the meeting into silence.

And he spoke thus: "Gentlemen we have not assembled here to clamour for what we are severally discussing. Our immediate and one object is to fight the menace of Congressmen carrying on their poisonous and fatal propaganda in America. We cannot allow ourselves and our interests to be damaged. (Hear, Hear). We owe it to this friendly country as well as to our respective peoples in India (Thunderous and prolonged cheers with Sir Michael O'Dwyer leading by four claps and 30 seconds).

"What I suggest is" continued the learned Doctor, "that the menace requires cool thought and immediate consultation with our expert advisers, the Lords Rothermere, Burnham and Beaverbrook, Messrs. J. L. Garvin and Churchill and other friends. Meanwhile I suggest the matter being too important to allow of delay, that you pass a vote of confidence in me. (Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan was observed to fidget slightly) I assure you gentlemen that while in America, I will do nothing to make you regret the confidence that you will place in me. Our interests are similar, in fact, identical. Indeed, they are. I make bold to say, they are peculiarly and happily singular. They are emphatically not interests. There is one and only ONE INTEREST".

• • • •

The audience, having seconded the resolution, it was passed unanimously. The meeting then adjourned to meet again for final decision later.

MR. SOORJI VALLABHDAS

A report appeared in Saturday's issue of "The Chronicle" that, "armed with a search warrant, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, the local C. I. D. assisted by police officers raided the business premises of Messrs. Soorji Vallabhdas and Company, at Sheikh Memon St., and Messrs. Soorji Vallabhdas Colour Company at Samuel St., Vadgadi, Bombay."

No search warrant, we are now informed, was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. We regret that this inaccurate information about an esteemed citizen like Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, who rendered invaluable service during the last year's national struggle, should have been published in "The Chronicle."

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND'S DECAY.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

III*

In present-day Europe one hardly notes tolerance of or any attempt at understanding one's neighbours. There is more a dread of neighbours and a rivalry in tariffs, alliances and armaments. France has selfishly kept alive the theory of balance of power under the slogan of her security in danger. We can study the countries individually and see the actual conditions as a result of what I have stated above.

BRITAIN HARD HIT.

If we take England we find she is very hardly hit now. She gained, as usual, more territories, some reparations, a little prestige after the war. But she has lost her absolute naval supremacy, her control of seas, her trade, her industrial and financial strength, her political or imperial dignity and power, and her wealth. Her debts are large, she is not the financial centre of the world, nor does she possess political and economic strength as before. Her moral prestige is at the lowest. Her self-governing colonies have become more independent and do not admit her emigrants, her goods, her advice as freely as before. India has risen in protest and has boycotted her goods and her morals of imperialism, trusteeship and white man's burden. Her other colonies are not equally profitable. It seems that every one has declared his moral and political independence of England. One does not find any new movement, any new plan to maintain old conquests and standards or create new ones. Churchills, Beaverbrooks and Rothermeres have no new remedies except old weapons, of terror and tyranny, and these do not work in modern times and under modern morals.

LACK OF NEW IDEALS.

They have no new ideals except that of a great empire supporting itself parasitically on the labour, wealth and slavery of its dependents. The policy of Imperial preference and tariffs for a self-sufficing empire is the Conservative panacea. The Labour panacea is socialistic. The latter has had no chance of working out because of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's diluted and homoepathic socialism and the weakness of the party's strength in Parliament Even now the English speak in terms of Anglo-Saxon spirit and its tribal virtues. The only new idea I found stated in the speeches at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire which took place in July in London and Edinburgh was that there should be closer co-operation between Universities, their graduates and the needs of business and commerce. Intellect, character and culture are necessary for leadership in commerce and industry.

COMPROMISE WITH MAHATMAJI.

In view of the economic needs of England Mahatma Gandhi's personality and programme are not attractive to Imperial England. Compromise with him will be out of sheer necessity and not out of any idealism or moral conviction. Very few in England think him to be a new moral

Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on October 19 and 24.

THE BRITISH ELECTION AND AFTER.

III*

SIGNIFICANCE AND EFFECT OF LABOUR. DEFEAT

(BY "OSIRIS")

It is quite in the fitness of things that the British Tories drunk with their truly phenomenal victory in the election, should celebrate their sense of happiness by joining in the orchestral music of thanksgiving and self-complacency. It is human enough and tears of joy mingle freely with (a shade Pecksniffian) tears of highly expansive benevolence as well as a few drops of crocodile tears shed by men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others of his spiritual fraternity.

PATRIOTIC SYMPATHY.

The progress and result of the entire election are characteristic of what M. Andre Siegfried would call the British people's passion for sports and idifferentism, frightening and Nero-like qualities to the rational, bourgeois, little Frenchman. It is significent of the Snowdenian "magnificent justification of democracy" in so far as the British Demos is known to behave in the manner famously peculiar to his nature. Mr. Baldwin may well crow over his victory with all the eulogistic phrases he could remember in laudation of British patriotism and similar abstractions that are associated with the glorious British weather. None of these party war-lords' pronouncements, however, carries conviction and has to be accepted as a formal acknowledgment of their own ability to stage-manage the show that is so impressively encored, expressed, that is to say, in the Baconian formula of praising in your fellows the virtues it would be rather vulgar to say in so many words are your own.

HOW THEY WON.

But Mr. MacDonald's crocodile tears are unique in more than one sense. The platitudinous statement of his, cabled by the zealous B. O. W., is undoubtedly consistent with his character revealed in the period during and after the financial crisis in Great Britain and, if it were not such an insult to ordinary intelligence, one would have thought he actually believed every word he was uttering in misrepresenting the real issue over which, as Mr. Arthur Henderson truly says, the British public has been so shockingly duped. It merely means that Mr. MacDonald is playing the game as best he could and the blinkers, so beloved of the British Demos, must be placed in position. The Tory victory is the outcome of the stampede and panic created by the combined forces of *rentier* and other classes, the camouflage of strategy employed to split and weaken the 'national' vote in favour of the opponents of Labour.

GLORIOUS DEFEAT.

The defeat of Labour does not change the issue over which the conflicting interests in the political life of the country resolved into two definite groups: one of them now has been placed in a dominant position which, for

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

India And British Journalism.

Speaking at the Commonwealth of India League, Mahatma Gandhi complained that facts about India were habitually suppressed by the British Press. But Mr. Ernest Bevin, a Director and Mr. Ewer, the Foreign Editor, of the Daily Herald" protested, we find, against Gandhiji's charge. If it was intended to draw a fine distinction between the "Daily Herald" and the rest of the British Press, then the protest may relatively be justified. But while the "Daily Herald" may have abstained from deliberate misrepresentation, as is the general practice of many of its contemporaries, its files bear witness to the fact that its readers have not been told much about India. Mahatma Gandhi instanced the cases of Chittagong and Hijli. No two incidents could be more important and significant. Yet what to the millions of "Daily Herald" readers know about them? The same observations apply to the "Manchester Guardian."

Gandhiji's Challenge.

As to the rest who can deny that British papers, especially the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express," the "Morning Post," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Times" and the "Observer," have openly travestied facts and deliberately purveyed fictions about India? Their special correspondents in India recognise only one duty; to throw mud at the Congress and Indian Nationalism. If considerations of honest journalism and fairplay conflict with their primary duty, the former must be promptly ignored. There are some "despatches" from India which will bring a rich blush even to the die-hard "European-in-India." Mahatma Gandhi was really putting the facts rather too tenderately when he said that the British Press was partial, that the Indian side was always suppressed and that correspondence from India was also suppressed. And we are glad that he has challenged British journalism to a definite policy to let, that is to say, the readers see the other side of the picture and without involving itself in any extra trouble or expense. No offer could be more sporting. But we have no doubt that it will not be accepted.

Virtues Of New Ordinance.

The new Viceregal Ordinance about Bengal has met with universal condemnation. Mahatma Gandhi has protested against it on the very simple and obvious ground that Government did not need any other extra legal power to combat violence. "This," as Gandhiji said, "is not known as reprisal, but as repression." Nor were the B. P. C. C. exaggerating in characterising it as "a wanton and flagrant violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and war measure likely to terrorise honest citizens and suppress the National movement in Bengal." The simple fact about this Ordinance is that the most harmless and innocent, the most confirmed of non-violent Indians can be arrested and locked. All that "Law and Order" has to do is to say that he belongs to an organisation, be it ever so imaginary, of terrorists. No proof is required about the unfortunate man's association with any organisation, nor, even about the existence of the organisation to which he may be alleged to belong. And this, while the Truce is still in operation! But then the evils of the Ordinance are probably its virtues, according to the bureaucracy.

Thomas Forfeits His Pension.

The National Union of British Railwaymen were perfectly justified in dismissing Mr. J. H. Thomas and in refusing to recognise his right to a pension. From his "employers'" point of view his desertion, however 'patriotically' conscientious, was a betrayal of the very interests which he was paid to defend. In India similar things have been threatened, even done, by the bureaucracy for a less execrable offence, indeed, for the crime of loving the real masters a little too deeply. Yet we are not sure that there was not a better way of getting rid of Mr. J. H. Thomas. Depriving him, with just cause, of course, of any sort of return for his past services, may be interpreted as vindictiveness smarting under the "damned good hiding" that Labour has wrongly received at the polls. A more generous treatment may have, also, struck even Mr. Thomas with a sense of the wrong that he has done to his Union and to the working class.

If British Trade Flourishes In India?

MUSLIMS WILL SUFFER MORE THAN HINDUS

Congress Secretary Exposes Britain's Arabian Policy

"BUT A DETERMINED NATION IS MORE THAN A MATCH TO A MIGHTY EMPIRE"

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

In the course of his presidential address at the Lucknow Political Conference in session to-day Dr. Syed Mahomud forecasted the early resumption by the Congress of the struggle for freedom. He said that the Round Table Conference had failed utterly and opened the eyes of all who still believed in the honesty of purpose of the British Government. The Round Table Conference was stage-managed from the beginning and such opposite elements were brought together in London as could never agree on any point. In fact, the delegates were chosen for the sole purpose of disagreeing —There was no occasion for pessimism in regard to the ultimate result of the renewed struggle.

A DETERMINED NATION.

Undoubtedly, the British Empire was a mighty Empire, yet it was not mighty enough to arrest the march towards freedom of a determined Nation. Apart from that, the British Empire now was on the downward march and its economic fabric was already showing signs of collapse England was no match against America in the race for control over raw materials, international funds and maritime communications. On top or at bottom, John Bull was a determined fighter. He would not yield an inch unless convinced that the opposite party was equally determined. It therefore seemed clear that the Britisher had not yet been impressed by India's determination to win Swaraj.

MORE HARMFUL TO MUSLIMS.

In London the communal issue was brought in the lime-light. If there was any doubt as to the real motives of the so-called Muslim representatives, it was cleared up by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan's declarations that Muslims demanded safeguards in the interest of European trade in India. This was a new Muslim demand. The sway of British trade in India had done more harm to Muslims than to anybody else. More Muslim handicraftsmen were ruined by British exploitation than Hindus. According to the latest census there were three Muslim craftsmen to one non-Muslim in the United Provinces. It was clear that Muslims would suffer more than non-Muslims if British Trade were to flourish in India. Representatives like Doctor Shafaat Ahmed Khan had gone to London to represent neither the Nation nor the Muslims but a small group which sought to carry on the fight for bureaucracy.

ARABIAN POLICY EXPOSED.

This group appeared to take no notice of orientation of British policy in the Middle East which aimed at creating an All-Arab alliance with the titular Khalifa at Jerusalem under the guidance and protectorate of England. The Arabian policy of England was not only a light for petroleum. It was a light to capture the imagination of eighty millions of India's Muslims. The interest of the Muslim masses was entirely different from the interest of those five representatives attending the Round Table Conference.

THE CONGRESS FOR MASSES.

The Congress had already promised practically everything that would benefit the Muslim masses! The fundamental rights resolution of the Congress was entirely for the benefit of the poorer classes and who were in India poorer than Muslims?

Concluding Dr. Mahmud appealed to his comrades to kill the canker of communalism wherever it existed.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Pledge Explained

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee says in the course of a statement:—

"I am amused at the report appearing in a newspaper about what is characterised a "Revolt" of some of the sitting members of the Municipal Corporation against the B.P.C.C. on the question of coming Municipal elections. The report, in its most parts, is merely an expression of opinion to which I have nothing to say. But there are some statements in the report which are either exaggerated or inaccurate and I feel compelled to contradict and explain them lest the Congress case should be misunderstood by the public. I shall confine myself to points of facts raised in the report under reply.

What is styled as "Revolt" or "Storm of opposition" is a fiction pure and simple. We are not aware of any opposition coming from any of the sitting members who can call themselves Congressmen. There has been some misunderstanding about the clause 10 of the Congress pledge to be signed by the intending candidates desiring to obtain official ticket of the Congress. The so-called protest letter coming from a few sitting members is nothing but a mild request to the President of the B.P.C.C. asking him whether it was possible to eliminate that particular clause in the case of the sitting members. An interim reply to this letter has been sent making it clear that the clause is by no means an invention. Similar clauses were there in all elections run by all Congress organisations. An identical clause can be found in the pledge of the B.P.C.C. for Municipal elections of 1929 and the readers will be interested to know that without exception all candidates who fought those elections on the Congress ticket had accepted that clause ungrudgingly by signing the pledge. The exact clause is to be found in the pledge prepared by the A.I.C.C. for the Congress candidates to the Assembly election. Besides this so-called objectionable clause has been bodily lifted without the change of a comma or a full stop from the B.P.C.C. pledge for Congress candidates to the Bombay Legislative Council. Where then is the novelty of the clause of which so much fuss is being made? It was purely through oversight that the clause was left out from our first draft of the pledge but as soon as the omission was traced it was restored. The temporary omission of this clause was responsible for the attraction that the pledge gave to some of the sitting members who have made themselves notorious by their consistent defiance of the recommendations of the Congress. If this attraction has now been removed by the timely action of the B.P.C.C. these members have got to thank themselves for it. The Congress has made it clear by restoring this clause that no more flouting or tinkering with the pledge shall be tolerated hereafter. The Congress of 1931 is not the Congress of 1929 and sooner this is realised the better it is for all concerned. This is a about the pledge. Indiscipline is the last thing that the Congress can tolerate within its ranks. Those who call thmselves Congressmen must be prepared to go to the whole hog. There is no half-way house in the matter of discipline and the stiffening of the pledge ought to be taken as an eye-opener.

An insinuation is made in a part of the report suggesting that the candidates should undertake to be honest in their "financial dealings". This is a most unfair, untrue insinuation. This has been put in the mouth of "another gentleman". Would this gentleman give up his mask and repeat his charge openly and publicly? We welcome all fair criticism but let it be made openly so that the accused persons have a chance to give their explanation. On behalf of the B.P.C.C. I challenge the insinuation and ask the man who is responsible for it to repeat it openly.

WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 1.

FRESH PROPOSALS OF RETRENCHMENT

Railwaymen's Fedration's Protest

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has submitted a statement to the Railway Board protesting against the "inhuman implications" underlying the criteria assumed by the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee in paras 182 and 183 of their report.

The Federation has reiterated its view that while the Court of Inquiry is going on and until its report is made, it would be highly improper either for the Railway Board or even for the Legislative Assembly to initiate fresh proposals of retrenchment.—A. P.

SHIPPING MAGNATE'S CONVICTION

Lord Kylsant's Appeal

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The great shipping magnate, Lord Kylsant, is understood to be making on five grounds the appeal against his conviction and sentence to twelve months imprisonment for an offence in connection with the affairs of Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to be heard on Monday by the Court of Criminal Appeal. There has been a great demand for seats in the Court which is a large one, usually occupied by Justice Branson who with Justices Avory and Humphreys will hear the appeal.

PUNJAB STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, November 1.

The fourth Punjab Students' Conference under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya concluded to-night. Several resolutions were passed placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, condemning the shooting incident at the Hijli Camp, demanding Purna Swaraj, condemning the present system of education, requesting the authorities of the Colleges to reduce fees as the salaries of their parents had been reduced, condemning the Press Bill, adopting the new natoinal flag as changed by the Congress, and urging upon Government and the University authorities to introduce compulsory military training in schools and colleges so as to make rapid Indianisation of the army, and further urging the authorities not to debar students from the University Training Corps for their association with political activities.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in closing the session appealed to students to act of the resolutions passed and do constructive work. She asked students to give a lead to the masses.

(For Presidential address see page 12.)

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The forthcoming municipal elections are fast approaching. Many candidates have already come out with their manifestoes stating what such manifestoes mean. They are nothing but a list of promises and boastings. The would-be candidates will promise his voters anything for their votes. Once they are elected and entered the Corporation Hall they are strangers to everything that they said and promised. They even forget their own constituency on whose behalf they are elected. I appeal, therefore, to the voters of different wards in the City to vote for such candidates as value public opinion and will prove worthy of our confidence. If a voter is approached by a candidate or his agent for his votes he should make it a point to take a definite promise from him (in writing if possible) that he will either move resolution for hoisting the National Flag on the Corporation buildings or he will support such resolution if proposed by any other member. And his failing to do so he must resign his seat when asked by his constituency. This should be in the case of the non-Congress candidates, as for the Congress candidates the Congress is strong enough to take any action against its members in case of their flouting its mandate. Three items should be put before a candidate by which he should be bound and those should be, (1) to stand by the National Flag (2) to remove "Untouchability and (3) to oppose any additional tax on already hard-stricken population and retrenchment in high expenditure.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAJADHCAAX.

Dadar, Oct. 31.

"A PUNITIVE TAX"

Suburban Protest Against Terminal Tax

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Nov. 1.

The keen resentment that is being felt against the proposed terminal tax by the residents of Bandra and the suburbs was emphatically voiced this morning at a public meeting in the Municipal School Hall with Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the chair.

Sir Lallubhai declared that the meeting was held to protest strongly against the move of the Bombay Corporation to levy a tax on suburbanites entering or leaving Bombay. He briefly outlined the root cause of the exodus into the suburbs since the first plague, and declared that it was to relieve congestion in the city that Government themselves encouraged the occupation of the suburban areas. He further stated that at the time a number of promises of steps to improve and develop the suburbs by affording the amenities of water. supply, roads, electric lighting etc. has now proved to be but a chimera.

A PUNITIVE TAX.

No doubt these amenities were granted but at a very high cost to the inhabitants; and now to add to these the Municipal Corporation will add the punitive tax. It was deplorable he said that the City Fathers were so shortsighted as not to foresee the resultant evil to the city itself. Till of late the cry was to empty Bombay of its excess population and when the congestion has been relieved, measures are being taken to get the emigrants back to fill the city. Thus a vicious circle was formed and he hoped that the protest launched at this meeting would be effective.

A STEP MOTHERLY TREATMENT

Mr. J. K. Mehta in moving the resolution protesting against the imposition of the terminal tax, said that the suburbs have been meted out a stepmotherly treatment. Government was all along treating the suburban districts as a stepchild and now even the Bombay Corporation has caught the contagion. He pointed out to the sheer waste of public funds sunk in the Back Bay Scheme and the Salseette Trombay Railway which had they been used for the development of the suburbs would have given a fair return to Government. He declared that the Municipality in order to cover the deficit brought on by the Improvement Trust were desirous of penalising the suburbanites for their own folly.

BOMBAY LANDLORDS TO BE BLAMED.

Mr. Gupte, President of the Bandra Municipality supported the resolution and opined that it was the move of the landlord class of Bombay of make life in the suburbs difficult so as to force the inhabitants to live in Bombay and thereby cause an increase in rentals.

Mr. Paul A. Pereira who followed declared most emphatically that the imposition of the tax would not only be unjust but also unequitable. It was unfair be stated that after people had been induced by Government to invest in the suburbs by erecting homes, and that too at great disadvantages e.g. restrictions in building and high assessments, a further tax should be imposed.

Mrs. Ratanbem Mehta further protested against the terminal tax.

After some more speeches Sir Lallubhai put the following two propositions which were unanimously carried:

(1) That this meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburban District enters its strong and emphatic protest against the proposal to impose a terminal tax on the residents of the suburbs, now before the Bombay Municipal Corporation for their approval.

(2) This meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt to take such measures as may be necessary to make the protest effective. Messrs. (1) J. K. Mehta, (2) K. Natarajan, (3) S. S. Naik, (4) Gupte, (5) M. L. Dabanuker, (6) J. F. R. Almeida, (7) Paul A. Pereira, (8) N. H. Vallibhoy, (9) C. D. Barfiwalla (Hon. Secretary).

BIRTHDAY CENTENARY OF LATE MR. CAMA:—A meeting to celebrate the birthday centenary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, on Wednesday (11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises. Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, when Transliteration and Translation in English of the Pahlavi Vendidad prepared by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will be presented and Dr. Sir J. J. Modi, will deliver a discourse on "the late Mr. K. R Cama's Literary Work". The meeting is open for the public.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

"The Perfect Ball Machine"

LONDON. Oct. 31.

"The Perfect Ball Machine" has been invented by eleven players from Everton. While 60,000 Londoners flattered themselves that they were watching two finest teams extant at Highbury, Everton overran Newcastle when 30,000 spectators expected that Tynesiders' heavy ordnance would repulse them. Instead however, their five snippers riddled Newcastle goal. Dean, Jonnson and White scored twice each and Stein and Critchley once each, all the result of supercharged team work.

LUCKY ARSENAL.

Arsenal were lucky in that they were not entertaining Everton instead of Aston Villa at Highbury. Attendance numbered sixty thousand and even Directors gave up their seats. but what was hailed as the match of the year hardly justified the enthusiasm expended. There were dazzling movements and players juggled with the ball with their heads and toes, but neither side possessed the dynamic force of Everton.

After a barren first half in which James missed a glorious chance from two yards, Jack scored for arsenal in ninth minute after dribbling through the whole Villa defence. Five minutes later however Preedy was drawn out and Waring banged ball into the empty goal, thus equalising.

Chelsea lost by Portsmouth scoring their first home goal in eight weeks, they having failed to score in the last five out of six home matches. Weddle netted for them in twelfth minute. Jackson missed an open goal for Chelsea.

LEICESTER'S WIN.

West Bromwich had their wings clipped. Both Glidden and Wood were injured early in the game, but nevertheless they gave Wednesday's strong defence testing time. Centre forward Richardson scored for West Bromwich and Rimmer equalised for Wednesday, both before the first quarter hour. Early scoring was vogue. as Hampson netted twice for Blackpool and Lochhead found Leichester's first goal, within twenty minutes. Chandler, netting twice. gave Leicester victory for which they owed much to McLaren's goal-keeping.

Bradford got both Birmingham's goals. Halliday netted twice for Manchester City. Derby's international Winger Crooks was profitably plied with passes and he scored twice, and was also instrumental insecuring goals scored by Alderman, Bowers and Ramage.

Riley and Howgson were included in Liverpool team. Riley made good saves but allowed one goal through hands.—Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF RUGBY MATCHES.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON October 31.

Following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Batley, 16, Hull Kingston Rovers 6, Bramley 11, Warrington 39, Castleford 21, St. Helens Recreation 6, Huddersfield 21, Leigh 13, Hull 11, Broughton 3, Leeds 55, Barrow 10, Rochdale 17, Oldham & Salford 10, Halifax 2, St. Helens 31, Bradford 5, Swinton 25, Keighley 3, Wakefield 28, Wigan Highfield 21, Widnes 24, Hunslet 12, Wigan 37, Featherstone 5, York 32, Wewsbury 17.

DURHAM BEATS CUMBERLAND.

LONDON, October 31.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

South of Scotland nil, South Africans nil, Cumberland 6, Durham 24, Northumberland 9, Cheshire 30, Bristol nil, Combined Services 16, Coventry 22 Guy's Hospital 8, Gloucester 13, Dveonport Services 6, Harlequins 19, Bath nil, Leicester 6, Cambridge University 26,, London Welsh 14, Cardiff nil, Newport 9, Richmond nil, Northampton 11, Old Merchant Taylors 3, Oxford University 26, London Scottish nil, Blackheath 5, Catfordbridge 3, Cardiff 3, Swansea 7, Neath 8, Aberavon 10, Edinburgh Academicals 18, Glasgow Academicals 3, Watsonians 23, Royal High School 13.—Reuter Special.

INTERVARSITY MATCHES

LONDON, October 31.

Among Borderers forwards today were Welsh (Captain) and Allan, both noted for their strength in scrummaging, in addition to four other internationals.

Running on wing and place kicking of Smeddle augur well for Cambridge's chances in the intervarsity match. Smeddle who tried one try, converted four and landed penalty goal. Oxford to-day had weak opposition in London Scots. Their two New Zealanders Minns and Henley played large part in their easy victory.

Springdoks received their first check of tour when sturdy Borderers held them in loose mauls and lineouts and though beaten for possession in tight, maintained stonbornness right to the end when they nearly snatched victory from unbeaten tourists. Springbook's kickers on whom they mostly rely for making ground, were off form, and their centres lacked craft.

The result confirms opinions that Springboks are below standard of two previous South African sides, and are not likely to retain unbeaten record long.—Reuters Special.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 31.

A match was fought out on historic race course which has hitherto been Scotlands bogey ground, Scots not having won an International there since 1899. The teams were unchanged. Twenty thousand persons witnessed the match.

Scotland were dangerous in the attack but many promising movements were failed by offsiders. Wales were first to score. Occallaghan's shot was blocked. Ball went out to Curtis who was tripped in attempting to get it past Harkness. Curtis scored from resultant penalty. Stevenson equalised for Scotland in twenty-fifth minute from corner and Tomson gave Scotland the lead five minutes later.

At half time Scotland were leading by two goals to one.

Grays masterly handling saved Wales repeatedly. Welshmen made spasmodic raids but their finishing was poor. McGrory scored Scotland's third goal while Welsh defence was at stand-still appealing for offside. Wales fought back strongly and Occallaghan scored following free kick.

Final result:—Scotland 3, Wales 2.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

The Reichsrat has authorised the purchase of enough silver to issue coins up to the value of 120 million marks *in order to enable the Reichsbank to maintain the gold standard.* In order that the uninitiated may understand this mystery, I shall explain it by an example. If the Reserve Bank is started in India with a 40 per cent gold reserve and the currency in circulation is 150 crores, the gold assets should not be less than 60 crores. Supposing at some time, the reserve falls to 50 crores, owing to a raid on the gold assets, the Reserve Bank would have three options. It could declare the gold standard to be suspended or it could pay a penalty to the Government and continue on it or it could redeem part of its liabilities on note issue by the issue of silver rupees. Thus, if it could place 25 crores of silver rupees into the hands of the public and withdraw the same volume of paper notes, the liability would be reduced to 125 crores for which 50 crores of gold assets would be quite enough. That is how the silver token currency for 120 million marks or 100 crores of rupees will help the Reichsbank to maintain the gold standard.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCE BILL

The imminence of the Special Session of the Assembly is disturbing the authorities considerably. By their all-round proposals for increase in taxation, they have roused opposition from all non-official quarters in the House and the income-tax proposals have alienated even the stalwart European supporters. The most vehement opposition, however, will be to the postal rates and Government are understood to have inspired a semi-official amendment to reduce the surtax on envelopes from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. It would be sounder policy to leave it unchanged. Even then, the question may be asked whether, in spite of the extremely unrepresentative character of the present Assembly, Government may not be forced to resort to certification.

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

It is a pity that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee is coming under the axe. It may be true that, during the five years of its existence, it has not set the Hooghly on fire. The most eloquent testimony of the value of its work is the fact that, when its President Founder, Sir B. N. Sarma, wanted leave for six months, the whole Committee was sent to sleep. But the fault really is in its being an advisory body instead of having some sort of constitutional status. If the Railway Board had been backing it up properly, it would probably have made a better show.

STERLING TENDERS

The Government Communique on sterling tenders is rather cryptic. It refers to an allotment of 78 per cent on £40,000 tendered at 1-6 3/32 but says nothing about the amounts tendered at lower rates. It is reasonable to assume, however, that it was almost all at 1-6 1/16. As Mr. Denning is in Bombay watching the exchange situation, it may be taken for granted that he is optimistic for the next week as the tender amount is also raised to £750,000. One may then confidently look to 1-6 1/8 as the middle rate next week, an anticipation justified by the one and quarter crore export of gold exports by this mail.

TO-DAY'S JOKE

Banker: I wish you would put in funds to clear your overdraft.

Client: (Extremely impecunious) Rights! I will give you my cheque for it.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI SCORE A CENTURY

Cricket At Delhi

NEW DELHI, November 1.

In the selection match for the Roshanara Tournament, the Nawab of Patudi, playing for the Roshanara Cricket Club against the Army Club, New Cantonment, was not out with 102 runs before lunch. Lunch interval was taken with the total at 204 for four wickets. Immediately after resumption, the Nawab of Pataudi was out to the first ball bowled, being caught in the slips.—A. P.

CRICKET AT JHALRAPATAN.

JHALRAPATAN, Nov. 1.

The Aligarh Cricket team is playing against Jhalawar team to-day.

Well-known cricketers like Nazir Ali and his brother Wazir Ali and Feroze Khan are playing.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

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AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN C. P.

Case For Remission Of Land Revenue.

(BY MAIL)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 30.

Mr. M. S. Aney, President, Yeotmal District Association has despatched to H.E. the Governor of the C. P. a letter detailing the extent of the damage done to the crops by inordinately heavy and continuous downpours and inundations of rivers in the district and praying to Government immediately to undertake a detailed inquiry into the condition of the staple crops and place definite suggestions for the relief of the agriculturists.

In the opinion of the District Association the Government should (1) altogether remit land revenue demand for current year and demand for incidental cesses, (ii) advance loans on liberal scale to enable agriculturists to cultivate rabbi crops where possible (iii) remit forest grazing dues which have been already suspended till end of December 1931.

The Association suggests to Government immediately to appoint a mixed committee with instructions to submit a detailed scheme for saving agriculturists from harrassment on the part of money lenders and urges the Government to convene, if necessary, a special session of the C. P. Council to translate the scheme into law.

The Association offers its willing co-operation during all the stages of the inquiry.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO KERALA SATYAGRAHA.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the anspices of the Nair Samaj, Bombay, a meeting of Kerala Hindus was held at Avenue Terrace, Matunga, on Thursday for supporting the Guruvayur Temple entry satyagraha. Mr. E. G. Nair presided. Mr. E. C. Kunhi Kannan Nambiar, a Congress worker of Malabar who is now in Bombay, explained the circumstances under which the Kerala Congress Committee launched the movement and said that it had the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi.

Two resolutions were then passed, one supporting the satyagraha and praying for its success and the other appealing to the Zamorin of Calicut not to put any obstruction in the way of the Satyagrahis but to allow them entry to the temple.

FATAL FALL FROM MOVING TRAIN.

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Rustomji Sorabji Italia (13) who fell down from a moving train at Sandhurst Road of the G. I. P. Railway on 29th ultimo and died in the J. J. Hospital in consequence of the injuries sustained.

The deceased was returning from his school and fell down. The train was stopped and he was removed to the hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FRONTIER NEWS.

PESHAWAR, October 30.

The Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Frontier, will be closed for half a day on Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Richey, Frontier's first Director of Public Instruction, later, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India who died in England on 27th October 1931.

The annual winter migration of Afridis to hotter plains of Peshawar has begun.—A.P.

Gaya.—A public meeting of local Sanatanists passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Working of the Tirtha Sudhar Sabha, a committee of which is in charge of the maintenance of the Vedas.

RELIEVES COLDS PREVENTS "FLU"

VAPEX INHALANT

STOP THAT COLD WITH VAPEX.

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Of all Chemists.

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WHY MRS. PATWARDHAN WALKED OUT.

"Malicious Attempt" To Discredit Berar Women's Conference.

AMRAOTI, October 29.
(BY MAIL.)

With reference to the Press reports to the effect that the Berar Women's Conference held at Amraoti, on 24th and 25th October, broke down on the Hijli and Chittagong issues, the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. Kalindibai Ghate, has authorised the representative of the Associated Press to contradict the same, which she describes as a deliberate and malicious attempt to discredit the Conference.

The Secretary adds that the real issue, over which Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan, the other co-Secretary, with a few delegates walked out of the Conference related to the question of the order in which the resolutions were to be taken. The President of the Conference, Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, had assured Mrs. Patwardhan that she would allot one full hour for the discussion of resolution No. 15, recommending the All-India Women's Conference to interest itself in all questions about women in the field of Politics, and had further expressed her willingness to extend the time for that discussion if found necessary.

Mrs. Patwardhan was however insistent upon giving precedence to the resolution mentioned above. As a result of the President's decision over the order of Business, Mrs. Patwardhan walked out.—A.P.

Dhar Maharani's Death

(From a Correspondent).

DHAR, Oct. 31.

Her Highness the Maharani Laxmibai Sahiba of Dhar after a brief illness lasting for five days expired at 3-15 p.m. yesterday. Her Highness after the demise in 1926 of her husband the late Maharaja Sir Udajirao Puar Saheb Bahadur of Dhar Ably conducted the administration of Dhar, and in recognition had recently received the honour of D. B. E.

MR. VILLIERS IMPROVING.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Villiers is improving, and although a long furrow in his back half an inch deep has not yet healed up, he is leaving the hospital on Sunday and will address a public meeting on November 5.—A.P.

THE MESSAGE OF KHADI

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, October 29.

Cordial reception was accorded to Rani Shri Bhaktilaxmi Desai and Darbar Saheb with his party.

A grand procession with girl guides and volunteers' band in front led the guests to Azad Maidan where the National Flag was hoisted by Smt. Bhaktilaxmi Desai.

At night a public meeting was addressed in Gandhi Chowk by Darbar Saheb Gopaldas who gave Khadi message to the audience.

Lady delegates and visitors from many parts of Gujerat are still pouring in.

EDUCATING THE HARIJANS.

Progress Of Ashrams In Kathiawar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, October 30.

Bhrangadhra has of late been seat of much arrest in Kathiawad. The Dewan has taken all repressive measures to stop the peaceful local workers from making arrangements for the holding of the Kathiawar Political Conference.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED.

The report submitted at the fourth Session of the Kathiawad 'Harijan' (Pontiyaja) Sammelan, held on Gandhi Jayanti at Bhavnagar under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalrai M. Mehta, Director of Education, Bhavnagar, shows the great progress made by the Committee towards the uplift of the depressed. More than 2000 girls have received the primary education and about 450 students are at present studying in the various schools and Ashrams. Fifty one teachers have contributed their services for the cause. Rs. 50,000 have been spent in the cause of last six years for this cause in Kathiawad.

The ashram of Vartej is an unique one of its kind. The weaving department is doing excellent work. Tailoring is also taught to the students.

Khandwa:—The Khandwa Municipality presented an address of welcome to Seth Govindas of Jubbalpore. Seth Govindas had discussion with the local workers and traders regarding future Congress work.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 6)

force with a fresh message for mankind.

SOFTENING OF IMPERIAL SPIRIT.

Inspite of all this, there is noticeable in Great Britain a softening of the imperial spirit. We do not find dictatorial tones and attitudes. I think this is the result of the war. The new democratic and moral ideas, the new socialist and labour movements, have weakened the military or militant fibre of the Briton. He is less arrogant amidst his difficulties and dangers. Churchill may thunder forth the old slogans and throw his thunderbolts on us but they are not effective. They do not catch the popular imagination. He was prevented by the President of the Broadcasting Corporation from broadcasting his speech on India, for fear that it may hurt Indian feelings. He, a former important Cabinet member, an idol of the people for some time, thus to suffer! But Mr. Whiteley would not allow his speech to be broadcasted even after a long press correspondence and controversy.

DEPENDENCE ON STATE.

The next characteristic to note in England is the decay of individualism or Liberalism. There is more dependence on the State and its protective policy than on any individual effort. The Liberal Party seems to be dead. The economic problem dominates the atmosphere. Mr. Baldwin wants to solve it by Swadeshi and boycott, tariff and imperial preference. He is against the fetish of cheapness. He says "cheap goods mean cheap men," "who pays for cheapness—the men to-day who are walking the streets. Thus is too high a price." "We want tariff to stop unfair competition, to protect the standard of life of our people". "We are fighting for a standard of life". "We want to protect our workers against the knockout prices from Russia based on conscripted labour." Otherwise unemployment will not decrease. Trade will not revive Indufiries will not prosper. This is the Tory cry.

NO WAR SPIRIT.

There is at present absolutely no desire for war in England. She realises that only peace can maintain her markets and her control of resources abroad. Her own resources are not sufficient. But England to-day seems to suffer from want of leadership in science, industry, commerce, education, foreign policy and imperial control One does not meet any constructive plans and projects as in Germany or Russia. Briton's solution of unemployment is at present a State-dole. Her industries, shipping, commerce, banking are all idle or less active. She is living on past glories and remembrances of a democratic constitution and a great empire.

CRITICS OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

But her democracy, her mother of Parliaments, is attacked by her own thinkers like Wells and Shaw as unfit for a complex and higher life, and nor does it serve as a model to others. Even a Meston attacks it as a catchword or illusion. She has no new economic plans, and no solace of religion to mitigate her coming economic misery. Having no ethics of contentment or philosophy of poverty there is discontent and potential danger within the country itself. Her imperial bonds are disintegrated. Her percentage of moral crime has increased as Lord Byng's report shows. Rapes, murders, suicides are frequent.

We do not hear about any new schools of thought, no new poets or dramatists of a high order.

(To Be Continued).

THE BRITISH ELECTION AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

the moment, is full of all possibilities of reaction for the real interests of the country. If British Labour sustained a defeat in this contest, the fact must at least be recorded that Labour paid the price for its honesty and the fight left everything to be desired in the matter of fairness in action. It is perhaps too early to predict what Labour will do, forced as it finds itself in such an awkward corner, in the face of the present situation. Demoralization may follow defeat or desperation may set in necessitating the tearing of the mask the new political 'entente' of the National Government of Tories is wearing: a cruel dictatorship would be inevitable if the latter course were taken. But Labour proved true to itself in demanding, whatever happened, that the standard of living of the working-class shall not be reduced as long as all the resources of national economy are not exhausted.

AWAIT NEMESIS.

British Labour has been notoriously 'moderate' and 'anti-revolutionary' and one feels more than sceptical about the veracity of the sentiment broadcast and reuterised from Riga. The splendid machinery built up in trade unionism with its steady policy of "interventionist" line of action stands still at this moment. But the case of British Labour is more than strengthened by the election-result: it may or may not be driven to the Left: in any case, its power as an Opposition party within the Parliament is broken and it will have to work out its destiny outside in the country. For the moment it looks as though the pendulum of national life had swung towards reaction and we will have to wait for sometime to see the Tories really setting on their programme of "reconstruction"; to see Nemesis descending on the "traitors" and "renegades" of Labour who have joined in the false alarm of national disaster raised by those for whom the nation consists not of the millions of the unemployed and hungry but of selfish class interests. The British election is perhaps the greatest disaster we have had since the great War.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Malabar Catholic Association will make its annual pilgrimage to Mount Mary's, Bandra, on Sunday (November 1). Conveyance from Railway Station to the Mount will be provided to all the pilgrims between 3-15 and 8-45 a.m. High Mass with Benediction and Exposition will be at 9-30 a.m. All the people from the Malabar Coast are invited to take part in the function.

The Daoodi Bohra community of Dhamangaon at a meeting strongly condemned the Muselman Wakf Act which it has been officially announced, would come into force in the Bombay Presidency from the 16th October 1931, declaring the attitude of the Government towards their religion as hostile. They also sounded a note of warning that the Bombay Government might weaken the sense of loyalty of the community paving the way for strained relations between the ruler and the ruled.

Sholapur.—The cloth merchants who sell cloth of the Sholapur Laxmi-Vishnu Mills, which are at present on the boycott list, it is understood, have addressed a letter to the President of the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee requesting him to suspend for the time being the picketing activities. They say that they have to inform the higher Congress Authorities that the yarn used in these mills is purely Indian and the shareholders are also Indians.

Nagpur.—A conference of indebted workers and peasants will be held at Wardha to establish a Council of Action to take measures against harrasment by unscrupulous money lenders.

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MYSORE DEWAN'S PLEA FOR SWADESHI

"No Self-Respect As Long As We Are Dependent.

(From a Correspondent).

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

The Dewan in distributing awards to winners in industrial exhibitions appreciated the springing up of Indian industries in every department of art manufacture said "We should never rest content while any part of our natural resources remaining unutilised or, while India imports a single article that she can herself produce. We can have no self-respect so long as we are dependent on others for articles of every day use which can make for ourselves."

The Dewan congratulated the organisers of the exhibition for their success.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY AND RETRENCHMENT

Education Cess On Govt. Servants' Salaries.

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

The Mysore Representative Assembly concluded tonight after passing a number of resolutions dealing with rural interests.

Among the resolutions passed was one recommending that education cess be levied on salaries of Government servants drawing Rs. 50 and above, that legislation be introduced with a view to suppress immorality in the State, that a staff selection board be constituted in districts, that salaries above Rs. 1,000 be cut by 15 per cent. and that only members from depressed classes be recruited to higher and lower grades in public services until 50 per cent. of the posts in every department including judiciary are manned by them.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Need For Social & Educational Reform.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, October 28.

Shrimati Shantaben Yodh the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Women's Conference in welcoming the delegates said: "India is slowly awakening. But the awakening of our womanhood staggered humanity. Women of India have made many sacrifices and the women of Kathiawar too have paid their quota."

Referring to the customs still prevailing in the society she said: The purdah system is still in vogue. The number of widows amongst us in appalling. Our educational system should be revolutionised. Professor Karve has gone a great way in this direction. But there is urgent need for a university for women in Gujerat.

The motherhood of Kathiawar has given to the world men like Maharshi Dayanand and Mahatma Gandhi. May the womenhood of Kathiawar be more able to serve India and through it the world.

MINISTRY—MAKING IN PROGRESS

Plea For A Team Cabinet

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In accordance with the customary practice, when the Government has not been formed immediately before the General Election, the Prime Minister has at his disposal the formal resignation of all the members of the Cabinet so that in the work of reconstruction of the Ministry, which is understood to be proceeding, will have a clear field of choice. The Prime Minister consulted several of his leading colleagues individually yesterday, and in the afternoon presided at a meeting of the Cabinet.

WANTED A TEAM.

The "Times" anticipates that the reconstructed Cabinet will comprise about twenty members and urges that it must be a solid team and not a mere collection of representative individuals. Discussing the tasks which lie before the Government, newspapers emphasise that the problem of what is commonly called the restoration of the balance of trade will necessitate in the next few months an unusual number of conferences with the Dominions and forigen countries. In regard to the fostering of the Empire Trade, it is anticipated that the Prime Minister will renew invitation to the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa next year.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

In business circles in London, suggestion for an early conference which appears to have the support in several Dominions is welcomed. Mr. Elibank, Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Empire Chambers of Commerce said last night that conditions were more improved for the resumption of discussions for consolidating economic unity of the Empire.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS.

The state opening of Parliament by the King will take place on November 10. It is anticipated that the progress of His Majesty from the Palace to West Minster will be witnessed by exceptionally large crowds.

The King will be present at the Armistice Day celebrations at Cenotaph in Whitehall on November 11.—B.O.W.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on October 27 and is due to arrive on November 24 via usual ports.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on October 26 and is due to arrive on November 9 via Penang and Colombo.

HSUEL CHANGS' EXPLOITS

Launches Attack On Liang's Forces

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Tokio: General Chang Hseul Cheng the former subordinate of Chang Hsueh Liang, Manchurian War Lord, is reported to have launched an attack accross the river Lias against Hseuh Liang's Forces, which are retiring in the direction of Panshan on Mukden-Pekin Railway, says a message from Mukden. Hseul Cheng's Forces are believed to number six thousand. They have been reinforced by Manchurian Peoples Defence Army under General Ling Yinching, and both Generals are making for Chinchow.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

Mollison Hopes To Beat R. A. F. Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Australia-England flier Mollison is starting from London early on 3rd November on the attempt to make a record flight to Cape Town. His first hop will be to Cairo (refuelling at Brindisi) and from there to Khartoum.

Mr. Mollison opines that he may beat this week's R.A.F. record to Cairo as he is taking long route across the Mediterranean.

He is flying in British light 'plane.

Late Brig Gen John Latham Rose

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Death has occurred of Brigadier-General John Latham Rose.

(Mr. John Latham Rose joined the 71st Highland Light Infantry in 1887 and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1920. He served in the N. W. Frontier of India in 1897.)

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

RAJBARI (Faridpur), Oct. 31.

Shyamendranath Bhattacharyya, Secretary of the Korakdi branch Congress Committee was arrested yesterday under Section 151 I.P.C. He is a fourth year B.A. student of Faridpur College and suffered one year's rigorous imprisonment during the last civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

THREE JATHAS ARRESTED

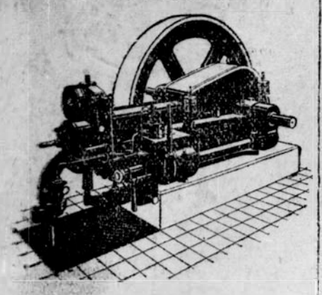
SRINAGAR, Oct. 31.

Three more jathas consisting of twenty persons each, one of which tried entry into State via Jhelum have been arrested.

Mr. Glancy, Chairman of the Kashmir Reforms Commission, is arriving here this evening. The terms of reference are expected to be announced shortly.—A. P.

Peshawar.—King Nadir Shah has opened many new roads and constructed many telephone lines in Afghanistan connecting the distant corners of the country.—A. P.

CROSSLEY



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"MY RELIGION IS JUSTICE"

Kashmir Maharajah's Assurance To Hindu Deputation.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 30.

"Unless and until an assurance comes from your Highness to the effect that, in future, a stern and stable policy will be adopted in combating revolutionary activities in the event of a recrudescence—which is seriously apprehended—with the addition that all persons accused of violence or incitement to violence will not go unpunished and that law and order will be vindicated properly, it is futile to present any demands." This is what a Hindu deputation has told His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.

HINDU DEMANDS.

The deputation refers to a movement in the State among the Hindu population to leave Kashmir for good due to the conviction that Hindus can live in Kashmir only as Muslims or at their mercy. Dealing with the Muslim demands, the Hindus represent that it would be a Himalayan blunder to give any hasty reply haphazard and before the presentation of the Hindu demands which could only be framed at an all Party Hindu Conference to be held at Jammu on matters affecting the Hindu religious social economic cultural and political life. With the future of the Indian States on the anvil of the Round Table Conference, Hindus suggest the postponement of the consideration of associating the people with the Government until the Round Table Conference decisions are made.

PLEA FOR INCREASED MILITARY FORCE.

To stop immediately looters and murderers who to-day enjoy the boastful position of victors under the Hindu Raj the Hindus demand a gesture of the strength of the arm of the law, to protect them by an increased military police. this expenditure being recovered as a punitive tax from the Muslims. Hindus also demand compensation to those who lost their property and whose relatives were killed.

Cancellation of the release of persons accused of violent crimes. Complete indemnity to military and police and State officials posted on duty during the disturbances.

Posting of punitive police wherever disturbances have occurred at Muslim expense.

Severe action against inflammatory speeches and propaganda against the Ruler and different sections of the subjects in mosques under garb of religious discourses and

Steps to proceed against outside Muslim Press engaged in open abuse of the Ruler and his Government.

MAHARAJAH'S REPLY.

"My Religion Is Justice."

In reply the Maharaja said:—"I thank you for your offer of services. You have laid stress on the malicious press propaganda carried on about my faith and intentions which necessitates clearing the atmosphere of misconception and suspicion. I have announced more than once that my religion is justice, but I never meant it to be understood that I did not profess any religion in the common sense of the term. While dealing as Ruler with my subjects and the problems of the administration, my sole guiding principle which is religion itself to me has been and is Justice in my personal and private capacity. I need hardly say that I am proud to be a Hindu and prouder still to be a Rajput.

ASSURANCE OF PROTECTION.

In my reply to the representation of the Kashmir pandits I have already expressed my deep sympathy with the sufferings of the Hindu community on the riots of 13th July. I may repeat the assurance then given that proper steps will be taken by my Government to afford adequate protection to life and property to all my peaceful subjects. I am glad you have abstained from agitation and that you realize that by doing so you assist me and my administration. I need hardly deal in detail with the criticisms which you have directed against the policy of my Government and some of my Ministers. All I must say is that whatever steps have been taken from time to time were decided upon after deliberation and discussion amongst the Ministers and were adopted with a view to peace and security according as the circumstances of the time seemed to demand.

CONCILIATORY MEASURES.

The conciliatory measures that my Government have adopted are intended to bring about the peace and goodwill which you yourselves have at heart. I regret you do not consider yourself to be in a position to present immediately such demands as you wish to place before me. You may, however, do so provided you are able to frame your proposals within such reasonable time which will be allowed to you by my Government.

So far as the question of the associating of my people with the Government is concerned you should place whatever representation you wish to make before the Commission which I am about to appoint for dealing with the matter. Other points mentioned in your memorial will receive such consideration as they deserve."—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Statement Of Income And Expenditure.

At the adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday afternoon at the Congress House, Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, Treasurer of the B. P. C. C., submitted the consolidated statement of income and expenditure for the period of 18 months beginning from the 1st. of October 1929 and ending on the 31st March 1931, covering the entire war period of eleven months.

The total income during the period was Rs. 3 66, 618/- and expenditure was about the same. The main items of income were as follows:—

Rs.

1020/- Membership fees.

26,410/- Tilak Swaraj Fund including for Lok. Tilak's bust.

17,522/- Estate revenue.

2,37,252/- Satyagraha collection for the war.

23,497/- General collection.

1415/- Jungle Satyagraha.

5,566/- Boycott committee.

36,748/- Publicity and propaganda.

And the miscellaneous.

Rs. 3,66,618/- Total.

The main items of expenditure were as follows:—

Rs.

6,422 Office expenditure.

10,000/- Lok. Tilak's bust.

6,851/- Estate Committee expenditure.

2,900/- Depreciation and reserve.

8,489/- Stationery, postage, telegrams and sundry.

31,063/- Conveyance.

11,055/- Public meetings, propaganda and ward expenses.

46,764/- Publicity and propaganda including the "Congress Bulletin".

53,621/- Volunteers' expenses, Enrolling department, captain's cabin and itelligence department.

86,399/- Messing for volunteers.

13,665/- Boycott, picketing, inspection etc.

3,841/- Labour and dock propaganda.

1,051/- Congress Ambulance Brigade.

8,540/- Rent and electric charges.

4,666/- Allowance and salaries.

18,968/- Volunteers' relief (disbandment).

14,499/- Expenditure on Muslim propaganda.

2,080/- Expenditure on Dharasana raid.

1,000/- Grant to Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal.

1,750/- Grant to Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal.

500/- Grant to Panch Mahals Satyagraha Mandal.

10,092/- Excess of income over expenditure and other sundry expenses.

Rs. 3,66,618 Total expenditure.

Treasurer then submitted the statement of receipts and payments for three months—April, May and June 1931, immediately after the truce.

The receipts showed a figure of Rs. 47,067/-, while the expenditure was very nearly the same. The expenditure swelled to this huge sum owing to the commitments of the war period. The Committee had to pay no less than Rs. 24,844 to the Satyagraha Committee account. Even after the truce, this period was of a semi-war character so far as the expenditure was concerned. The Committee had to write off advances to the tune of Rs. 3,000/-.

TIRUPATHI DEVASTHANAM

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras met at the local Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Ganapathi Iyer, and passed a resolution supporting the Thirumala—Thirupathi Devasthanam Bill to be shortly introduced in the ensuing meeting of the Madras Legislature.

The Bill is intended to control and improve the management of the vast Zamindari attached to the Tirupathi Temple which, by the way, is one of the biggest temples of South India and at present is under the direct control of the Mahant or the head of the Devasthanam. The present Bill provides a Commissioner and a Committee of 12 elected members of the Legislative Council to Control the Devasthanam while reserving to the Mahant his spiritual supremacy including power to prepare the budget for the administration of his sphere.

FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA

Mr. Satyamurti's Lecture.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi delivered the third of the V. I. Krishnaswamy Iyer lectures of the Madras University on "Indian Federation" at the Senate House yesterday. The speaker was of opinion that the Federal Government should have minimum finances to carry on defence and all-India services and also the right to collect certain taxes directly, the surplus, if any, of which should be shared by the federating units. More money should be found for national services which have been so far starved. Taxes should increase national wealth and their incidence should be more on the rich than on the poor. Necessaries for life should not be taxed. The principles recommended by the Federal Finance Committee are on the whole sound and should form the basis of future financial settlement.

He agreed with Mahatmaji's proposals for giving up the tax on salt.

"TRIBUTES" MUST GO.

Regarding contributions from Indian States, it will be unjust to demand such as are not imposed on British Indian units of the Federation as well. "Tribute" was an ugly word and most inconsistent with the idea of Federation. There must be uniformity in the division of powers between the Central Government, Provincial Governments and Indian States for the Federation to be a reality.

RESIDUARY POWERS

As for residuary powers the tendency elsewhere was to have them with the Central Government. Mahatmaji had agreed with having them vested in the federating units. Mr. Satyamurthi differed from this view. It was based on communal claims and not constitutional grounds. Residuary powers should be vested in the Federal Government.

PURDAH CONDEMNED.

Mrs. Kamaladevi At Delhi.

DELHI Wednesday

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya and Mr Manilal Kothari were the principal speakers at a public meeting held this evening on the Gandhi Grounds. Maulana Arif Hasvi presided.

Mr. Kothari, after referring to India's past sacrifices, advised the people to remain absolutely non-violent. He said that it was the 'Power of God' behind them that was largely responsible for whatever success they had achieved in their recent struggle for freedom. The power of tolerance, forbearance and of offering Satyagraha, in the opinion of the speaker, were more potent than all other powers in the world. Turning to the work of the Round Table Conference, the speaker maintained that it was not possible to get anything from England for she had consideration only for her "pound, shilling and pence."

Miss Safia Somji, the first Muslim "Dictator" during the last Civil Disobedience Movement at Bombay, who spoke next, said that she had come to Delhi in connection with the work of the Hindustani Seva Dal. She deplored the absence of a large number of Muslims from the Seva Dal and the more so of the complete absence of Muslim ladies therefrom.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya after surveying the past history of the Seva Dal, briefly dwelt on its aims and objects. She regretted how some people were smarting under the incorrect belief that it was a military organisation. Non-violenc, she held, was its only weapon and the service of the country coupled with the carrying of knowledge to womenfolk and others were its principal objects, the speaker gave an eloquent account of the part which women played in the last struggle for freedom and asked the audience for their whole-hearted co-operation in destroying 'purdah' which was responsible for the slow progress which women were making in India.

WARNING TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Mr. F.H. Ansari, who spoke last, deplored the bad treatment which some of the lady picketers were meeting at the hands of some cloth merchants. He warned the cloth dealers not to deal in foreign cloth, for the day was not far off when there would be vigorous picketing on their shops resulting in complete stoppage of their dealings in foreign goods.—"Hindustan Times."

DR. AMBEDKAR IN ANTI-SWARAJIST ROLE.

Mr. Mohanlal, Secretary, Punjab "Achhut-Uddhar" Mandal, writes:—

"Consistency as a virtue is seldom to be found among our present-day politicians. Dr. Ambedkar, "representing" the Depressed Classes at the Round Table Conference, is no exception to this common type of politicians. He has now turned an anti-Swarajist because his views regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes in the Swaraj Constitution could not find acceptance with Mahatma Gandhi. In the course of his speech at the Minorities Sub-Committee he is reported to have made the following observations:—

"Dr. Ambedkar desired to make it clear that the Depressed Classes had not started any movement for reclaiming immediate transfer of power from the British to the Indian people. They had their particular grievances against the British people, but they were not clamouring for transfer of political power. Their position was that they were not anxious for it."

These are Dr. Ambedkar's views in the blessed year of 1931. But such were not his ideas when he presided at the Nagpur sessions of the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference last year. Addressing his hearers in the course of his presidential speech, he observed:—

"Before the British you were in a lothsome condition due to your "untouchability." What has British Government done to remove your "untouchability"? Before the British Government you could not draw water from the village wells. Has the British Government secured you the right to the well? Before the British you could not enter the temple. Can you enter now? Before the British you were denied the entry into the police force. Does the British Government admit you in the force? Before the British you were not allowed to serve in the Military. Is that career now open to you? Gentlemen, to none of these questions, you can give an affirmative answer. Your wrongs have remained as open sores and they have not been lighted and I say that the British Government, actuated by the best of motives and principles, will always remain powerless to effect any change. Nobody can remove your grievances as well as you can and you cannot remove these unless you get political power in your hands. No share of political power can come to you so long as the British Government remains where it is."

How can these grievances of the down-trodden untouchables be removed? Says Dr Ambedkar in the same speech:—

We must have a Government in which men in power will give undivided allegiance to the best interests of the country. We must have a government in which men in power, knowing where obedience will end and resistence will begin, will not be afraid to amend the social and economic code of life which the dictates of justice and expediency so urgently call for. This roll the British Government will never be able to play. It is only a Government which is of the people, for the people and by the people, in other words, it is only the Swaraj Government that will make it possible.

In the face of this emphatic pronouncement in favour of Swaraj by Dr. Ambedkar himself, as President of the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference in 1930, is it not sheer audacity on his part to say at the Minority Sub-Committee that the Depressed Classes are not clamouring for Swaraj? Surely, there must be a limit to inconsistencies beyond which it is dangerous for a responsible politician of the type of Dr. Ambedkar is, to tread. Public life becomes a huge joke if those who are expected to lead it play with the vital principle of its very existence."

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

Government Appealed To Stop Reducing Number Of Muslim Employees.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

A letter has been addressed by Nazrat Moulana Mufti Mohammad Kifalatulla president Jamiatulemai Hind to the Home Member of Government of India in which Mufti Sahib has strongly critical the official Memorandum of the Finance Department regarding the selection of the personnel for retrenchment after inviting attention to the paucity of the Muslims in Government services, notwithstanding many official promises and circulars. He has asked the Government not to further the number of reduce Mussimans by discharging them bearing in mind the ratio existing in each section of the Department. He has emphasised the necessity of seeing that Muslims do not suffer by communal attitude of higher officers who are mostly non-Muslim. His third point is that the clause regarding the discharge of the officials of less than ten years' service should not be applied to Musalmans, as most of them being recruited after the Government promises to do justice to the Muslim community will become its victims.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 1.

The Bay storm crossed the coast between Nellore and Masulipatam yesterday evening and lies this morning as a depression over south Deccan. It caused fairly widespread and locally heavy rain along the Coromandel and Circars coasts.

There has also been nearly general rain in Madras Deccan South Hyderabad and Orissa with a few falls in Malabar, Bombay Deccan, east Central Provinces, Assam and South Tenasserim. The western diturbance is approaching Northwest Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sibsagar, Chandbali, and Cuttack half an inch; Jagdalpur a quater; Vizagapatam seven; Madras six; Cocanada four; Salem three; Raichur and Calingapatam two; Kurnool, and Nellore one; Hyderabad and Trivandrum threequarters Bellary half; Bijapur, Gulbarga, Negapatam and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Sircars, Coromanadal coasts and Orissa, continue in Madras Deccan and South Hderabad and extend in north Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, south Konkan, Malabar, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely in Mysore, and South Madras during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

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INDIAN FEDERAL COURT & ITS JURISDICTION

Lord Sankey On Tribunal To Interpret Future Constitution.

JURISDICTION WILL ALL BE PRACTICALLY APPELLATE.

The following is a note on an Indian Federal Court, circulated by Lord Sankey, Chairman of the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference.

In a Constitution created by the federation of a number of separate political units and providing for the distribution of powers between a central Legislature and Executive on one hand and the Legislatures and Executives of the Federal Units on the other, a Federal Court appears to be an essential element. Such a court is needed to interpret Federal laws and compel obedience to them, and more particularly to interpret the Federal Constitution itself. The delimitation of the respective spheres of the Federal and the Provincial and State authorities, whether Legislative or Executive, will be most conveniently entrusted to a Tribunal independent both of the Central, Provincial and State Governments and it would in any event be required in order to prevent the mischief which might otherwise arise if the various High Courts and State Courts interpreted the Constitution in different senses, and thus made the law uncertain and ambiguous.

JURISDICTION.

A Federal Court may exercise either an original or an appellate jurisdiction, or both. The jurisdiction which it exercises may be exclusive or shared with other courts. This jurisdiction may be exercised in whole or in part over other matters concurrently with Courts of the Federal Units. The constitutions of the United States, or Canada and of Australia respectively show clearly that there is no universal type of Federal Tribunal.

SUPREME COURT IN U. S.

The United States Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States (as distinct from that of the individual states) in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. Thus, the only court actually created by the Constitution itself was the Supreme Court; but Congress has since created two (formerly three) categories of lower Federal Courts, viz., District Courts, and Circuit Courts of appeals. The British North America Act, 1867, enacts that the Dominion Parliament may from time to time provide for the constitution, maintenance and organisation of a general Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the establishment of any additional Courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada; and under this power a Canadian Supreme Court, was created in 1875. The Commonwealth of Australian Constitution Act, 1900, vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia and in any such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create and in such other Courts as it may invest with Federal jurisdiction.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

In the United States, the Federal Courts exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and under Federal Statutes, and in certain other cases specified in the Constitution itself. They constitute a hierarchy of Courts which covers the whole country and is wholly separate from and independent of the State Courts. In Canada the same Courts deal both with Federal and Provincial matters, and an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from all other courts. The Australian system stands midway between these two extremes. The High Court exercises, or can be empowered to exercise, an original jurisdiction in certain specified matters, including matters arising under the constitution on involving its interpretation, and the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered not only to invest a State Court with an original Federal jurisdiction and to define that jurisdiction, but also to define the extent to which the jurisdiction of any Federal Court shall be exclusive of that which belongs or is invested in the State Courts. The matters are now dealt with by the Judiciary Act, 1903, passed under the above powers, but it is to be observed that a further Act of 1907 gave to the Federal Courts an exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to the Constitutional rights and powers of the Commonwealth and of the States' inter se.' The High Court also has an appellate jurisdiction in the case of appeals, from any Federal Court or other Court exercising Federal Jurisdiction and also from any State Court from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

INDIAN SUPREME COURT

The existence in India of a number of High Courts, most of them long established and all enjoying a high prestige and the difficulty of getting up special Federal Courts in any but a few of the largest States, would seem (apart from any other consideration) to preclude any system based upon the United States model, i.e., a hierarchy of Federal Courts, both of first instance and of appeal dealing exclusively with Federal matters and with a Federal Supreme Court at their head. On the other hand, the adoption of the Canadian system which would involve the establishment of an Indian Supreme Court to which an appeal lay in all matters, whether Federal or not, from all other Indian Courts, both High Courts and State Courts, appears to be open to certain objections. In the first place in so litigious a country as India a flood of appeals might overwhelm the Court at the outset of its career and distract its attention from its true function, that of interpreting the Constitution itself and laying down rules which may serve to guide the natural process of constitutional development. Secondly it seems improbable that the States would be willing to concede a right of appeal from the State Courts on other than Federal matters to a Supreme Court which would necessarily have its seal in British India; and a Federal Supreme Court with an appellate jurisdiction of this kind limited to a portion only of the Federation might, by emphasising the difference in status between two main component elements of the Federation, have the appearance of an instrument of division rather than of union. It is understood, however, that there is strong demand for a Supreme Appellate Tribunal for British India and it might be possible, if so desired, for the Federal Court to be enabled to sit for this purpose under another style and title; or possibly it might sit in two divisions, one to hear Federal appeals and the other British India appeals in non-Federal matters.

FEDERAL COURT VS. PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the assumption that there will be only a single Federal Court, with a jurisdiction confined to Federal matters, the choice would lie between (1) giving the High Courts, or other specified Courts, in British India and the corresponding State Courts in the States an original jurisdiction in all, or practically all, Federal matters, with a direct or ultimate right of appeal to the Federal Court, and (2) following the Australian model, giving the Federal Court an original jurisdiction in Federal matters, with power, however, to the Federal Legislature, if it should later on think fit, to invest the British Indian Courts and the corresponding State Courts with a Federal jurisdiction (with a right of appeal to the Federal Court) and to define the extent to which the jurisdiction so vested in any Court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is vested in those other courts.

On practical grounds the first alternative appears to be by far the more convenient, but it would seem necessary as a corollary to provide that all appeals in British India in Federal matters shall go to the Federal Court instead of to the Privy Council, in order to obviate the difficulty which at one time arose in Australia, when on important issues the Privy Council and the Australian High Court gave conflicting judgments according as an appeal has gone to one or the other tribunal. It is a matter of consideration whether there should be a right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Privy Council, or whether in any matter affecting the interpretation of the constitution itself, the decision of the Supreme Court, as in practice in Australia, should be final. The question of the protection of minorities does not, however, arise in Australia, and the precedent of Canada where the question is still a vital one, seems to point to the necessity for retaining the Privy Council's jurisdiction. The above suggestions contemplate a Federal Court exercising in general only an appellate jurisdiction in Federal matters, both from British Indian Courts and from the corresponding State Courts. There are, however, a certain number of objects with regard to which it would be necessary to consider whether the Federal Court should not also possess an original jurisdiction.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRAST.

Among the matters in which the Australian High Court has been given by the Commonwealth Parliament an original jurisdiction are those (1) arising under any treaty; (2) affecting Counsels or other representatives of other

countries; (3) in which the Commonwealth is a party; (4) between States, or between residents of different State or between States and a resident of another State; (5) in which a Writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an Injunction is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth; (6) arising under Admiralty of maritime jurisdiction; and (7) relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States. These are not dissimilar to those matters which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the United States; but in Australia the State Courts have a concurrent jurisdiction with regard to them save in so far as the Commonwealth Parliament has excluded that jurisdiciton by virtue of powers reserved to it by the Constitution.

STATE V. PROVINCE.

Whether or not it might be desirable to reserve an analogous power in the future to the Indian Federal Legislature, it seems clear that no good reason exists for depriving the British-Indian courts or the Courts of the States of original jurisdiction in any of the above matters (with perhaps one exception) when they arise in Federal sphere, subject always to the right of appeal to the Federal Court. The one exception which will require consideration is that of disputes in Federal matters between the Federal units themselves or between the Federation as a whole and one of the Federal Units. Presumably the Provinces or British India will with their increased autonomy and their position as units in the Federation become invested with a juristic personality and able to sue or be sued by some form of legal process. It would seem also a necessary consequence of federation that in disputes between Province and State in Federal matters the Princes would have to submit in some sense or other to the jurisdiction of a Federal judiciary, just as they will have to concede a right of appeal in Federal matters from the Courts of their States.

For disputes such as those mentioned above (i.e., between Federation, State and Province *inter se*) neither existing British-Indian Courts nor State Courts would be an appropriate or indeed a possible tribunal. It can scarcely be doubted that such disputes will from time to time arise, and, it seems necessary that they should be congnizable only in the Federal Court itself. Difficulties may well occur in this connection with the States, but should not be insuperable, at any rate as far as regards disputes between State and Province. More difficult problems, however, are likely to arise in relation to a decision of disputes between Federation itself and one of the States.

CONSTITUTION OF COURT.

By the "Federal matters" over which the Federal Court would have jurisdiction is meant all cases arising under the Federal Constitution or under Federal laws and such other cases as may be regarded as proper to be determined by such a tribunal. It would include the interpretation of the Constitution, and as a necessary consequence implies a jurisdiction to declare any law passed by the Federal Legislature or the law-making body of any Federal unit to be "ultra vires". This is inevitable in the case of any Constitution providing for a distribution of powers between different legislatures: but if the retention in part of the existing machinery in British India which so commended itself to the Statutory Commission, whereby the prior assent of the Governor-General to provincial legislature operates over a wide field to prevent question of *ultra vires* arising, were acceptable to British Indian opinion the difficulty might in British India at any rate, be confined within a reasonable small compass. In the States it will have to be faced.

The Constitution of the Court would have to be settled later. It would presumably have a Chief Justice for its President, with (say) four puisne judges; but the number would depend upon the ultimate extent of the Court's jurisdiction, if any in non-federal matters. The number might be fixed by the Constitution with a power to the Federal Legislature to increase it subsequently. It would seem that the appointments to the Court should rest with the Crown. The functions of the Court will be of such supreme importance to the new Federation, especially in its early days, that nothing could safely be omitted that might tend to increase its prestige or reputation for absolute impartiality. It is thought that the Constiution would have to provide that the judges of the Federal Court held office during good behaviour and with adequate safeguards for their independence. The High Court judges in British India at present held during pleasure, but if they are in future to be appointed otherwise than by the Secretary of State, it seems clear that this tenure will have to be altered.

IMPLEMENTING JUDGMENT.

Since it is contempleted in this note that the jurisdiction of the Federal Court will be practically all appellate, the question of the manner in which its judgments will be enforced need cause none of the difficulties which might arise in the case of an original jurisdiction. The Federal Court will either uphold or reverse the decision of a lower Court and the case will then be remitted to the latter to be finally disposed of. In the event of the Federal Court being invested with an original jurisdiction in cases between Province and Province, or Province and State, it ought not to be assumed that the Government of the Province or State would ever made default in implementing a judgment rendered, even though execution could not issue against it; but if so unlikely a thing should happen, it is assumed that the Federal Government or, in the last resort, the Viceroy would have to take action to comply obedience.

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Bombay, Oct. 31.

To-day there was a general rise in almost every share on speculative buying influenced by rumours of War in Manchuria and Firmness of raw cotton.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Bombay Dyeing 676 73 78
Century 206 12 11
Colaba 75
Crescent 53
Fazul 13 18 17 18
Indore 306 7
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 271 80
New Great 126 30
Pearl 180 85
Simplex 50 51
Swadeshi 217 23
Burma 342 53 51 55
Hydro 107 7-3
Tram 100 100-15
Deff. 345
Ord. 23-6 29-2 28-14 29-2
Bundi 144 14-6
Indian 165 66
Katni Ord. 150 51 50
Alcock 87

MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 31.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-2
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-14
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	280
100 Colaba	75-10
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currimbhoy	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	313-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	81-4
1000 Hindustan	1165
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-2
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	113-2
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	130-10
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	96-14
250 Pearl	185
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	57-4
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	223-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1080
1000 Western	630

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	842-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	206-14
100-50 India	72-12
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	163-12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	165

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	560
50 Bom. Tram P.	60
50 Bombay Tram	100-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	107-3
1000 Tata Power P.	992-8
1000 Tata Power	355

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	30
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhorf	50-8
500 Tapti Valley	565

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51
30 Tata Steel D.	345
75 Tata Steel	29-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	87-8
250 Bom Steam P	185
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
3s. Brit. B Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bombay Burmah Old	355-10
50 Bom. Burma New	125
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-4-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govtfl Paper	54
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	93-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-47 Rs. 84

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61-4

4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/8

5 per cent. War Loan due 1920-47 Rs. 83

5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 91

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 83

6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 94-4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56/8

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91

Tone of market: Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 31

Khandesh	211 Bales
Central India	246 Bales
Berar	593 Bales
Central Provinces	71 Bales
Dholera	206 Bales
N.-W. Provinces	50 Bales
Rajputana	240 Bales.
Sind-Punjab	38 Bales
Broach	261 Bales
Westerns-Northerns	434 Bales
Egyptians	261 Bales.
East Africans	1,035 Bales
Cotton	3,616 Bales
Wheat	743 Cwts.
Linseed	896 Cwts
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	19 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	220 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	149 Cwts.
Groundnuts	6,966 Cwts.
Castorseeds	3,151 Cwts.
Rice	13,814 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,322 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	2,971 Cwts.
Gram	355 Cwts.
Joowar	4,023 Cwts.
Maize	91 Cwts.
Bajree	906 Cwts.
Coal	732 Tons.

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 31.

Copper, Braziers	C
Yellow Metal	L
Spelter, hard Indian Brands	O
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	S
Tin, English Ingots	E
	D

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Oct. 31.
Demand Bills 382.75

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Nominal.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton Sellers, Oct./Nov. £13 5 0.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton Sellers, Oct./Nov. £12 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 31.

	To-day's Closing
December	6.63
January	6.70
March	6.85
May	7.05
July	7.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 31.

December	6.63
January	6.72
Middling Spot	6.47

NEW YORK 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)
New York, Oct. 31.

January	.....
March	.....
May	.....

NEW YORK, Noon Call:—
New York, Oct. 31.

January	.....
March	.....
May	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	To-day' Closing
Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.58
Broach, Fine (Good Stalpie)	4.70
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.82
Oomra, Good	4.20
Oomra, Fully Good	4.30
Oomra, Fine	4.45
Bengal, Good	4.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.15
Bengal, Fine	4.25
Scinde, Fully Good	4.15
Scinde, Fine	4.25
Scinde, Superfine	4.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	To-day's Closing
October	.....
November r	7.17
January	7.42
March	7.60
May	7.76
July	7.90
October	8.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 31.

	Opening	Closing.
October	.....	
November		4.78
December		4.75
January	4.71	4.76
February		4.79
March	4.76	4.82
April		4.85
May	4.82	4.88
June		4.90
July	4.89	4.93
August		4.95
September		4.97
October		5.00
Middling Spot		5.05

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 31.

Silver:—Market is steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	18-3/16
Forward	18-1/8

GOLD
London, Oct. 31.
Bard Gold, Fine per oz. £5 7 6
To-day's Rate.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-10 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 31.

T. T. London on Berlin	16.20
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.51
T. T. London on Brussels	27.62
T. T. London on Madrid	43.50
T. T. London on Milan	74.62
T. T. London on Berne	19.70
T. T. London on Paris	97.62
T. T. London on Prague	130.00
T. T. London on New York (Closing)	3.83-1/4

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 31.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6
D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct/Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan/February.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Oct/Dec
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 348.
Banks Selling T T 348.
Banks Buying T T 343.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 727.
Banks Buying D D 802

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 170 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 162

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87 3/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York London 3.85 30th instant.
Shanghai London 1/8 1/8 31st inst.
Japan London 2/6 1/4 30th inst.
London Paris 98.35 30th inst
London Belgium 28.00 30th instant.
London Switzerland 19.75 30th inst.
London Italy 74.75 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £5-6-8 29th inst; £5-7-3 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 3/8 29th inst; 17 13/16 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/8 29th inst.; 30 7/8 30th inst.
Silver New York 30 1/8 29th instant; 30 7/8 30th inst.
London discounts 3 mos. 5 11/16 p.c. 29th inst; 5 11/16 p.c. 30th inst.
London discounts 6 mos. 6 1/8 p.c. 29th inst; 6 1/8 p.c. 30th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Oct. 31.

3 months Discounts 5 11/16 p.c.
6 months Discounts 6 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 6 p.c.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 5½ pe cent.
Three months 5¾ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 8 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 31.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date. 30-10-31	3428000	4469000
Receipts Yesterday 30-10-31	142000	83000
Exports to date 30-10-31	1666000	2182000
Stock at Ports 30-10-31	436900	3677000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-10-31	1750000	1505000
Stock at Liverpool 30-10-31	685000	755000
Visible Supply 30-10-31	7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-31	5589000	6419000
Quantity out of Sight	2940000	2542000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES
London, Oct. 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China, £13-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register £103-1/2.
P. & O. Bombay Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £86-1/2.
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £75-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £89-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £38-1/2 Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £52-1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £52-1/2.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £73.
Consols 2½ per cent. £56-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £96-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1/2.

Your beautiful clothes will keep soft and new-looking if you wash them with Silk Flakes

HOW disappointing it is when your dainty garments that looked so beautiful when new gradually lose their soft sheen and freshness. Coarse soaps and rubbing do irreparable damage to the tiny fibres of delicate fabrics; and filmy undies, silk stockings and fragile saries can be ruined in just a few washings.

Now washed in the rich foamy suds of Silk Flakes, no rubbing is necessary—dirt is loosened and washed away by just a gentle pressure. Silk Flakes keep your garments new, preserve their colours and fresh daintiness.

Silk Flakes—

for washing all delicate materials

Lavender scented, Silk Flakes are sold in the red triangular easy-pouring carton seen on the shelves of all grocers, stores and chemists

4 ANNAS

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Please send me, post free a 6 oz. packet of Silk Flakes for which I enclose four annas stamps.

Name .....

Address .....

C.-2.

LINSEED.
London, Oct. 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Nominal Oct./Nov. £11 5 0.
Linseed, La, Plata, C. I. F., ton, Nominal, October £9 12 6
Linseed, Bombay, ton Nominal Oct./Nov. £12 2 6.

LINSEED OIL
London, Oct. 31.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Sellers, Nov./Dec. 16/-.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, Paid and Buyers, Jan./April, 17/6.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 31.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot Sellers, 2-13/16d.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 31.
Rosario Santa Fe, cargoes per 60 lb., quoted, Oct./Nov. 26/10-1/2
Barletta Russo, cargoes per 60 lb., quoted 26/9 Oct./Nov.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sellers, Oct./Nov. 29/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Sellers (Ex passage) Afloat, 29/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON
London, Oct. 31.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/4-1/2; C. & F. Bombay, Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/5; C. & F. Karachi, Oct./Dec. per cwt. 8/5.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Oct. 31.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 31.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	211	2,496
Central India	246	5,206
Barsi and Nagar	.....	1,161
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	321
Berar	593	19,735
Central Provinces	71	4,051
Total Oomras	1,036	24,635
Dholera	206	3,354
N.-W. Provinces	50	2,464
Rajputana	240	1,781
Sind-Punjab	38	5,439
Broach	261	5,152
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	3,933
Westerns-Northerns	434	1,897
Coconada	.....	3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	280
Persian	.....	333
American	.....	12,252
Egyptian and African	1,391	14,669
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	53
Total	3,616	74,700

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 29th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	404	35,343
Japan & China	4,937	106,789
Coast Ports	.....	12,367
Up-country by Rail	.....	20,493
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	.....	30,371
Total	5,341	205,272

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 31.

100 Viram Ladha Hansi 154.
20 Viram Ladha Asarwa 153.
117 Viram Ladha Arvi 162 3/4.
64 Japan T. and Co. Bhavnagar 150.
66 Oshman Suleman Nimbahera 163.
123 Damjee Kaliyanjee Jalgaon 162.
55 Damjee Darwa Kaliyanji old 154 1/2.
100 P. R. Vakharia Warud 5 on to Umra.
51 Gokuldas Madhovji, Gatur 160.
104 Ralli Bros. Aurangabad 156.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 31.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 420 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 183- per case of 84 lbs.
Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

WHEAT—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, October 30.

October	Not quoted.
December	5/6-3/4, paid.
March	5/9-1/2, paid.
March	5/9-1/2, paid.
May	5/11-3/4, paid.

Market:—Firm.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931.

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Break The Dark Chains That Blight The Nation

CALL TO YOUTH TO REVOLT.

Freedom Must Mean Redemption Of Village.

KAMALADEVI'S ADDRESS TO PUNJAB STUDENTS

"There Is No Religion Greater Than Service, No Divinity Greater Than Humanity".

"If you speak, speak with the voice of the millions who are voiceless, of them that are bowed under oppression, of those the disinherited of ages men broken under the ceaseless hunger and disease, women weary with toil, offering a dry breast to the parched lips of the babes," for "there is no Religion greater than Service, no Divinity greater than Humanity", declared Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of a striking address presiding over the Punjab Students Conference at Lahore on Saturday.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who presided over the Punjab Students' Conference.

DEATH IS ONLY PEACE INDIA KNOWS!

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Fourth Punjab Students' Conference under the Presidentship of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya opened here this afternoon. Sardar Sardulsingh, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates advised students to organise themselves into a sort of national reserve and to study politics by holding debates on current political topics. He also advised them to organise "parliaments" with a view to training students for the future national legislatures, to hold occasional gathering of students for celebrating national "heroes' days" and national festivals, to join the political activities of the country, and to revive national literature and drama.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Students' Conference in India usually seems pathetic performances and when one presides over them one almost gets the feeling of assisting in beating a dead horse, for very often they lack both vitality and reality.

Normally the student-world is a place of adventure where students are abroad exploring, stirred by a sense of intellectual romance, for such an effort is exhilerating and delightful. To the student, Life is a house of mystery which needs to be discovered, Earth a museum of wonders to be appreciated and Humanity the temple towards which he is moving in a worshipful spirit with the blossom of service in his hand as an offering. But alas, conditions in India are far from normal. The student is crushed between the contending forces of his own native genius seeking natural expression and the strangely jarring, nay almost alien, atmosphere around.

A FATAL TORMENT.

We have long come to realise the fact that the educational system in India is not an indigenous growth, not a flower that has sprung out of the travail of the Indian soil—a soil fraught with its on passionate brown tint and the heavy tropical ordour. It is not a design that has been woven out of our peculiar needs. It is a frame that ill fits us, for it is cast in a sinister mould and now that we have slipped it round our necks it is strangling us in a slow deliberate manner. Thus education instead of being a source of happiness has become a fatal torment. The teacher assumes the role of an antagonist intead of a friend. Learning becomes a burden from want of affinity of interest and hence lack of co-operation. Education in its true sense means the cultivation of the personal initiative and not the gulping down of all and sundry until one's moral being chokes. Thus the aim of education to produce a community of men and women possessing vitality, courage, sensitiveness and intelligence in the highest degree is thoroughly defeated.

MORAL PARALYSIS.

The causes of this unhappy state of affairs are diverse and complicated. Of course, the glaring and obvious reason which one would ascribe to it would be what I have already stated—the imposition of a system from outside and not the evolution of a method of unfoldment. But there are other causes as well. Education all over the world is still in the grip of moral paralysis in some cases and a scourging desease in others leading to untold harm and suffering. There is the system like the public school of England which succeeds in its aim of producing men trained for positions of 'Authority and Power," whether in their own country or abroad. And for this purpose "virtues" have to be imparted to these chosen ones of the Gods. A certain standard of physical mental strength has to be cultivated and maintained that they might carry out in daily life the gospel which they had imbibed at the breast of the Imperial Mother that of being the saviours of all the weaker people of this Universe.

WHAT WORLD NEEDS.

So intellect has to be sacrificed lest the pin of doubt prick this rainbow tinted bubble. Sympathy is sacrificed lest it interfere in governing the inferior dark races. Kindliness is sacrificed lest the British Bulldog lose its ferocious tenacity. Imagination is sacrificed in the interest of firmly maintaining Law and Order. But as some one has said the battle of Waterloo may have been won on the playing fields of Eton, but it is equally true that the British Empire is getting disrupted on those same hallowed grounds. For the modern world needs a different type with more sympathy, intellect and a clearer perception and appreciation of human values. Indians have been looked upon like the rest of the natural product of India, springing into birth and existing only for the purpose of feeding the low avarice and blind greed of the British.

JAPANESE IDEAL.

Less crude and blind but equally unhappy and narrow is the ideal pursued in Modern Japan where national greatness is the supreme end of educational.

I do not mean to imply that humanistic elements in education alone matter and not the utilitarian, but the utilitarianism must have a humanitarian foundation based on a realisation of world brotherhood.

Each country is to-day emerging out of its little cocoon of nationalism and on its lustrous wings of a new idealism filled with the breath of a greater love is winging towards a sky of a vaster vision. The sum of human knowledge and the complexity of human problems are perpetually increasing. So educational ideals, objects and methods need constant overhauling from time to time to meet the changing needs as they keep arising. Compromises may be necessary for proper adjustments but the deep current of huffianistic feelings must be essentially there.

WASTE OF TALENT.

There are still other grave defects. Education is not universal enough, and higher education is the proud privilege not of the deserving but of the wealthy. It is not ability and aptitude that form the instrument of acquisition but the possession of coins, little glittering metails, that strive to purchase learning as they would grass or fodder for he cattle. The consequence is that the principle of selection is grossly unfair, imposing a very cruel disability on the majority, making selection a social and hereditory factor instead of a natural aptitude and wasting, therefore, a lot of talent.

DEPLORABLE CALLOUSNESS.

The common charge against the Indian students to-day is their their failure to respond to the call of the country. I do not feel that I can absolve them for their lack of a high sense of responsibility. At the time of a crisis every other consideration has to be thrust into the background. One might as well preach caution and sobriety to a man who is watching his house being devoured by flames. To watch this hideous spectave in coo l indifference is plorable callousness. But it seems almost inevitable. Our educational life has had no relation with the intimate life of the country as such. Thus there is a complete absence of a sense of reality. Our educational authorities far from encouraging and stimulating in students an interest in national events and problems distinctly debar them under humillating threats.

DIVORCED FROM REALITY.

This is most suicidal for the normal and healthy growth of a cultured mind. The scholastic mind is thus divorced from the practical world. It shows an absence of the scientific spirit which demands the truth and to achieve its purpose wades through turbulent waters, breaks it way through jet green forests, scales the purple heights of immense mountains and dives into the black depths of the mighty seas seeking, ever seeking. And this precious quality is sacrificed to the gruesome monster of fear under the guise of a fancied interest of morals and discipline. It is strange that the dispensers of knowledge should show a shameful feeble-mindedness and imaging that the strong growing minds can be cajoled or threatened into a shady virtue through concealment and falsehood. But truly has Goethe said: "All those who oppose intellectual truths merely stir up the fire, the cinders fly about and set fire to that which else they had not touched."

LIVING DEATH.

Our educational institutions are to-day huge xaults that gape open their greedy mouths like those dragons of old, and swallow live beings. And there you lie entombed in a living death, and with no promise of a life to come. Are these the treasure houses where you seek chaste white pearls, red burning or pale azure gems? What song or cadence do you catch there to revive your fading breath? What flower-buds glisten with the fresh dew of dawn to bring new life to the fast stiffening limbs? And yet are you content to throw your precious years aside like idle stones thrown by the roadside? What can this education behove you if your vital soul be dead and inert?

SLOPPY SENTIMENTALISM.

What has been or going to be your contribution to culture and learning? After all a nation's educational value is but judged by its creative output. And what has your own gift to the world been? How feeble and aenimic is India's creative faculty to-day. Are we to be content with a proud boast of one Tagore, one Bose and one Raman? Should not India with the mighty potentiality produce thousands and millions of such beings? How long are we to wallow in the sloppy sentimentalism of a past glory whose lustrous reflection the burnished mirror of the present is unable to catch? Educational institutions ought to be something more than training frounds for professions. They should have an intrinsic value of their own as springs of culture, as abodes of creation. New knowledge, new forms of beauty, new ideals are the chief forces that push the world on the path of progress. They are the indications of the vitality of a nation. Through the golden words of the poet, the sweet refrain of the musician and the intricate designs of the scientists do we see the breath of the nation heave in joyous delight.

THIS PICTURE.

How meagre is our cultural output, how poor our standard, how low our dreams? And is it any wonder? Look round and you see poverty and oppression everywhere. Red hunger stalks from door, its parched tongue licking up the tiniest streams of life. The babes give the death gasp with the first breath they draw. Children play under a sun whose rays have lost their gold and warmth coming through sheets of smoke-laden air. When you stand before the black throne of this colossal sorrow to what judgment will your head be bowed. On, wise ones who to-day are lightly drawing a veil over these hideous tragedies and lightly passing on?

These are days of self-reliance, courage and faith. Remember that in every country students have ever been in the vanguard of every progressive movement.

Go among all classes of people as theoriticians, as propagandists, as agitators and as organisers. Study political and economic problems through study circles and teach the masses. Make them feel their present humiliation and instil into them a consciousness of their own strength and power. Tell them in hard facts and figures what life is to them and what it can be if they but choose to wield their moral strength.

LOOK TO VILLAGES.

If India is to know freedom it is her seven lakhs of villages that have to be relieved from the iron yoke of a system that is sapping up their vitality. The land under cultivation per worker is ony two acres and this has to suffice in feeding four or five months. It is no wonder that the average income is barely two annas a day, reducing a vast crowd of sixty millions to the verge of starvation. In addition there is an excess population of about seven hundred lakhs living on the land that needs to be speedily absorbed in other occupations. But economic impoverishment and strangulation of every national enterprise by foreign competition, want of sufficient number of industries from want of proper indigenous banking and other adequate protection, lack of education among ninety per cent. or more of the people have all served to enchain the country.

PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

The enormous rise in the population needs our immediate and earnest attention. Our masses need to be dragged out of the superstition that count less progeny is an untold blessing from God. They must learn to understand that deficiency in food supply produces an unplethorie man inclined to rapid multiplication of the species. The poor tend to have more children than the rich. As man increases in civilisation his rate of increase declines. Plaguee slays its thousands, Malaria its tens of thousands. The vital index for India is only 57 as compared to 108 for England and Wales, 124 for Scotland, 111 for Ireland and 145 for Holland. The Influenza epidemic carried away 13 millions in nine months, a number far above the total number of deaths in the whole of the last war. The deaths from cholera in the last ten years have been about thirty lakhs. All these are very staggering figures and go to prove the low power of resistence in the nation due to chronic semi-starvation, bad sanitation and general lack of education.

QUESTION OF SWADESHI.

This brings us to the question of Swadeshi which is one of the most potent means of fighting poverty. Current history tells us that the duration of life in practically all the Western countries has nearly doubled and that the world's wealth has increased tenfold in the last 150 yeears. But India's tale is unique in that her prosperity has declined steadily and she is to-day almost on the brink of a precipice.

After taking into consideration all these factors one hardly needs to dilate on the need o rSwadeshi Much mud has been thrown at India for her policy of boycott of foreign cloth as being suicidal and exclusive. And yet to-day every country is seeking protection behind tariff walls. Even prosperous United States is closely imprisoned behind her formidable walls. In the 17th century when England was importing Indian-made cloth and it was found to be injurious to her own manufactures, a hue and cry was raised and means were sought to convert India into a consuming country of finished English goods instead of being and exporting manufacturing country. Thus India became a reavy weight depending on agricultural means alone.

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

In 1701 England preached prohibition of Indian cloth in the name of religion, terrorising the good Christians with the prospect of hell if they wore cloth produced by heathens! Legislation was passed calling on the traders in Indian cloth to seal and re-export their goods with a heavy Penalty for its breach. Every effort was made in India to disorganise industries and drive away weavers to the fields as cotton growers; and finally a tax was placed on the spinning wheel. A committee was actualy working to find ways and means of exterminating Indian industries. The following table throws a flood of light on this:

Export of Cotton goods from England to India:

1794	£156
1827	£296,177

From India to England:

1800	2930 bales.
1827	541 bales.

British imports were made free while exports had to pay duty. By regulation. III of 1811 the British Parliament gave preference to British vessls over others in the Indian coast. (Thus we find a long history to their "safeguard" complex). The natural consequence of thsi is that out of the excess population of seven hundred lakhs living on the land in a precarious state only 225 lakhs are engaged in handicrafts, leaving a large surplus waiting to be absorbed in other industries.

But our Swadeshi patriotism does not close with manufactured goods alone. Foreign insurance drains away something like five crores from India. Foreign Banks hold 70 to 80 crores of Indian money in their hands which in addition abuse this power by organised weakening of the Indian institutions and starving out Indian industries.

TEAM WORK WANTED.

We have to-day in India about 10,000 students in the Universities alone, the largest number in any country barring the U.S.A. If this immense power can be set to exploring and developing the country, it may be the means of reaping an unprecedented harvest of wealth and power. Organised team work is necessary and wonders can thus be wrought. Do not imagine that being students absolves you from your five fear responsibility. In the Five Year Plan of Russia every child is asked to assist as a builder. Children's Brigades put in an enormous lot of valuable work. They have constructed water and wind mills, set up dynamoes and electrified workmen's camps. They go on exploring expeditions and find resources worth many millions of pounds. They have built a road in Moscow working quite independently all on their own and planted apple trees on either side. They plant fruit orchards. The principle is "fulfil your own little plan and then the big plan will be fulfilled before the assigned time. In fact the children have a plan of their own assigned to them. To discover beds of lime and phosphercus; gather useful junks such as rags, ropes wool, bones, scraps of metal, etc., for use in factories; build wireless sets; destroy marmots in the regions infested by these animals; destroy injurious insects; build starling houses, for birds are great destroyers of parasites; organise children's bird preserving oules, etc.

PERNICIOUS PURDAH.

I cannot close without drawing your attention to the crying social needs that require adjustments. But none seems a greater blot on India than the pernicious custom of Purdah. There are to-day nearly forty million women denied the exhileration of sunlight and fresh air and the delights of learning, caged and throttled physically and mentally. Fear has been thought the only way of making women "virtuous" as they have been deliberately taught to adopt timidity and fright as the ideal feminine qualities. No account has been taken of the fact that women in whom all the free generous human qualities are cramped grow perverse and encourage brutality in men and distort the instincts of their children.

One generation of fearless children could transform the world by bringing into it a genefration of free children. Freedom is the test of character, in fact the very foundation of of character. It is the birthright of every human being and when it is denied to womanhood, man commits a deep wrong flinging an ugly insult at all that is best and purest in woman.

CALL TO REVOLT.

The harrowing tale of the disasters which result from this can hardly be expressed. Twice as many women suffer from tuberculosis as men. It leads to gross internal deformities, sometimes disabling women for life. Osteomalacia is another common feature. Young men and women alike must revolt against this mutilating hand of scarlet monstrocity that blights the tender blossoms ere they open to the touch of the morning light, casting them away like lepers from the delights of a natural life. Relief from such slavery cannot come by piecemeal reform for this evil is a hydra-headed beast and needs a sharp clean sword to stab it to its very heart. Then alone can freedom come, real freedom bringing new hopes and new lights to these languishing hearts and limbs, broken under a humiliation that fails to recognise the sacredness of human freedom in motherhood. Alas, for a nation that springs from the womb of an enslaved motherhood. How long will you men and women tolerate this injustice, this tyranny, this outrage? With what courage can we dream of a free India where millions are bound in these dark chains of sorrow and shame?

RELIGION AND DIVINITY.

If you speak, speak with the voice of the millions who are voiceless, of them that are bowed under oppression, of those the disinherited of life, men broken under the ceaseless lash of hunger and desease, women weary with toil offering a dry breast to the parched lips of the babes; children growing numb in a cold, hard sunshineless world,—those who have no ambition and no desire for they have no strength even to dream. Speak for them and toil for them and offer your wholehearted service to them. There is no religion greater than Service, no divinity greater than Humanity.

Nagpur.—Two Municipal Members, Messrs. Niyogi and Naidu had a passage-at-arms at this morning's Municipal Committee meeting. Each abused the other in very vehement language and it was only when the President intervened and asked both of them to apologise to the House that quiet was resorted.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's House Raided By Opponents.

COUNTY FLAG STOLEN

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's political opponents are said to be responsible for a raid on his house early today when the raiders stole away the historic county flag and wantonly damaged his house. Sir Charles Trevelyan believes that the attack on him is the result of political spite because he was opposed to the National Government. He pitied their flag grabbing.

"EGYPT'S" STRONG-ROOM BROKEN OPEN

Salvager's Fight To Save Gold.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Paris.—After many disappointments the salvagers who have been trying to reach gold in the sunken liner "Egypt" seem to be at length on the brink of success. According to the Brest correspondent of "Echo de Paris," the work of breaking open the liner's strong-room has been completed and possibly first bars of gold will be taken out by to-morrow.

MR. KASLE'S PLIGHT

No Hope Of Immediate Recovery.

JUDGE'S PLEA FOR CANCELLATION OF BAIL

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Oct. 29.

Mr. G. R. Kasle, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who was suffering from acute intestinal trouble continues to be ill, and his condition does not lead to any hope of immediate recovery. He has been admitted in the local Government Hospital.

The Additional Sessions Judge trying the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case passed the following orders on his condition:—

BAIL TO BE CANCELLED?

Kasle accused was called upon yesterday to show cause why his bail should not be cancelled in view of the fact that he did not wish to be operated upon by the Civil Surgeon save on a condition which as it was stated no doctor in the world would accept, and the raison d'etre of his release on bail had therefore failed. I have heard what Kasle himself has to say and also what Mr. Sinha has put forward on his behalf in the presence of the Civil Surgeon who stated his position in the matter of operation in the circumstances. Mr. Sinha has now asked me to grant a period of 10 days in which Kasle may continue to be an inpatient in the Civil Hospital (but will attend this court daily during court nours) during which time he may either (1) by himself or with the assistance of the Government obtain the presence of his wife and son in Meerut, at the time of his operation and while he remains under treatment subsequently or (2) make or have made complete arrangements for his admission into a hospital in Bombay so that the operation may be carried out there.

ONLY 10 DAYS ALLOWED.

Gasle accused has also to-day put in an application to the Government for a small grant for the purpose of getting his wife and son here. In these circumstances I am prepared to allow a further 10 days only on medical grounds. Kasle will continue to be an inpatient in hospital as before and subject to the orders of the Civil Surgeon but will attend this court daily. If necessary arrangements either for operation here or for the same in Bombay or other suitable place are not made during the period granted I shall have to treat the ground of bail as having entirely and cancel the bail."

It may be mentioned here that local prominent surgeons opine that the operation in the case of Mr. Kasle is no ordinary one and needs the careful attention of experts.

RETRENCHMENT IN MYSORE

10 p.c. Cut In School Grants

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 29.

Drastic cuts in the various departments of the administration have been effected by the Mysore Government. The Public Works Department suffers the most, and economies to the tune of Rs. 3,75,000 have been effected. The grants for Irrigation have been reduced by Rs. 1,95,000 and that of Civil Works by Rs. 1,27,500. The establishment charges have been curtailed by Rs. 43,500. In the Education Department, a sum of Rs. 46,700/- has been reduced from the current year's budget. A ten per cent. cut in the grants to the several high and middle schools has been approved, which will take effect from 1st January 1932.

LAHORE HOCKEY

Rifles Beat Collegians.

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Punjab Rifles and the D. A. V. College in the Paraders Hockey Tournament met to-day again. The Rifles who were in great form to-day practically non-plussed their opponents and carried the day by a comfortable margin of 6 goals to 2.

It must be said to the credit of the victors that their forwards played a sound scientific hockey while their backs proved stalwarts. The Rifles having qualified themselves for finals will meet the Islamic crescentarians.

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